

الوقت والاحوال

Miners' delegates to meet after TUC talks fail

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The National Union of Mineworkers' executive has called a special delegate conference on Thursday after the latest attempt to pave the way for fresh negotiations ended in deadlock last night with the coal board and union as far apart as ever.

Attempts by Mr Norman Willis, TUC general secretary, to act as mediator failed when the board rejected a revised union document.

Senior TUC leaders last night called for an "urgent" meeting with the Prime Minister following the collapse of talks. Six union general secretaries who have been monitoring the dispute said the NUM proposals "represented a significant move towards settlement".

The board is looking for a larger return to work today. The delegate conference will be preceded by an executive meeting on Wednesday. In an attempt to head off a mass return to work, Mr Arthur Scargill, union president, called on miners to stand firm.

Mr Scargill has always maintained that only a national delegate conference can sanction the ending of the dispute, but there were few indications last night that Thursday's meeting would be such a forum. Much will depend on the strength of this week's return to work.

The last time a delegate conference was called was in December, when delegates backed the union's refusal to co-operate with the Receiver appointed after the NUM's refusal to pay a £200,000 contempt of court fine.

The board rejected the latest NUM proposals because they contained no new material and failed to acknowledge the need to close uneconomic pits.

Mr Michael Eaton, its chief spokesman, said: "We think our proposals represent a fair, reasonable and final settlement and no negotiations are possible until they are accepted."

Mr Willis spent several hours with Mr James Cowan, the board's deputy chairman, putting the union's amendments to the proposals tabled by the board at the start of the weekend.

He returned to TUC headquarters to tell the union executive, which has been in constant session, of the board's rejection. There is now likely to be pressure at Wednesday's meeting for some final declaration of the union's position.

It is understood that leaders from south Wales and Yorkshire, two of the most solid areas for the strike, have warned Mr Scargill that there could be a large return to work without a swift agreement.

The board and union were divided by two critical paragraphs in their respective documents.

The board had required closure of a colliery which had no further reserves which can be developed to provide the board, in line with its responsibilities, with a satisfactory basis for continuing operations.

But the union wanted that sentence replaced by a call for pit closures on grounds of other



Mr Kerr, who was shot dead yesterday, with his son, Gregory

Gunmen kill jail officer at cathedral

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Two Provisional IRA terrorists shot dead a prison officer yesterday as he walked with two of his children from Mass at a Roman Catholic cathedral.

The gunmen fired three shots at point-blank range into the head of Mr Patrick Kerr, who was 37 yesterday, as he and hundreds of other worshippers left the church.

He slumped to the path in the grounds of St Patrick's Cathedral, Armagh City, with blood pouring from his wounds while the gunmen escaped in the confusion.

His son, Gregory, aged 8 and his daughter, Kristin, aged 5, along with their grandmother, Mrs Margaret O'Hagen, watched in terror as the gunmen shot Mr Kerr, a principal officer at the top security Maze jail.

An eye-witness said: "It was an awful sight. There was a doctor but he could do nothing. The children were there and in a terrible state."

They were taken back into the cathedral where they had earlier worshipped at 10.30am Mass as the priest, Father Peter Kerr administered the last rites to the dying man who lived in the city with his wife and three children.

His wife, Naura, and eldest daughter, Doreen, aged 11 were in the Irish Republic attending a funeral when the shooting happened.

Mr Kerr, who was awarded the British Empire Medal in 1981, was dead on arrival at hospital. He is the twenty-fourth prison officer to die in the present troubles.

Mr Kerr had been a close friend of the prison's assistant governor, Mr William McConnell, aged 35, shot dead by the IRA in Belfast almost a year ago.

Mr Kerr was the victim of an earlier attack in 1976 when gunmen fired several shots at the family home.

Yesterday's shooting occurred a hundred yards from the home of Cardinal Tomás O'Fiaich, Roman Catholic Primate of All Ireland, who later joined condemnation of what the deputy leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party described as "this obscene crime against humanity".

Cardinal O'Fiaich said: "This foul murder will send a wave of horror through our whole community in Armagh. Can consider a graver crime than to murder a man in front of his family on his way to worshiping God?"

In admitting the responsibility for the killing the terrorists accused Mr Kerr of allegedly harassing Republicans inmates at the Maze.

Last year he had been put in charge of general security at the jail as part of improvements made in the wake of a mass break-out by 38 republican prisoners, in September 1983 in which another warder died.

Boy third victim of cold flat

By Alan Hamilton

The surviving member of a family found dead from hypothermia in a council flat in Southwark, south London, on Friday, died in St Thomas' Hospital yesterday.

Michael Smith, aged 13, was found alive but weak and distressed when police broke into his family home at Dudding Grove, Walworth, on Friday. His mother, Mrs Helen Smith, aged 31, and her daughter, Natasha, aged 11, were found dead, huddled on a bed without heat. Michael was found in a bed in a separate room, also without heat.

A coroner's officer will today conduct a full investigation of the flat. Southwark council has promised its own investigation, after allegations by other tenants that the block is poorly insulated and that the central heating frequently breaks down.

In the past few days residents have had to obtain water from a standpipe because of frozen pipes, but council workers who entered Mrs Smith's flat on Friday found a paraffin heater and a gas-heating boiler which still appeared to be functioning.

Over the weekend contractors were checking central heating systems and repairing burst pipes. Southwark council said last night that the heating was working in all but one of the flats on the estate, and that burst pipe had been repaired.

Mr Tony Richie, Labour leader of Southwark council, said yesterday: "We have 21,000 families in Southwark living on less than £60 a week, and yet we are having constant cutbacks in our expenditure. We need help from the Government."

The Government is to announce that last week's weather was sufficiently severe to trigger off the "exceptionally severe weather" payment from the Department of Health and Social Security which are intended to give pensioners help with their fuel bills.

The severe cold continues to take its toll. Seven people died after falling through ice at the weekend.

Yesterday, a girl aged seven was trapped under ice on the River Lea, near Enfield, north London. On Saturday, two cousins aged four and six drowned in the Forth and Clyde canal at Maryhill, Glasgow. Their grandfather, who tried to rescue them, also drowned. At Ilkeston, Derbyshire, a youth aged 16 died in the Erewash canal and at Hilton, near Derby, two men aged 76 and 55 died after skating over thin ice.

Belgrano 'within 100 miles of task force'

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

A Conservative MP said last night that the Argentine cruiser, the General Belgrano, had been within 100 miles of a group of three British ships on May 2 1982, when it was torpedoed by Conqueror.

Mr Michael Mates, MP for Peterfield and a member of the Commons Select Committee on Defence, said on BBC television that the destroyer Glamorgan, which was later hit by an Exocet missile, and two frigates, Arrow and Ardent, had been operating away from the main task force at the time.

His statement contradicts repeated government statements that the task force was 200 miles from the Belgrano on May 2, five to six hours sailing time, a statement which has at no time been qualified or contradicted in the past two and a half years.

Mr Mates said: "Some members of the crews of two of the three ships have come to me because they are concerned at the feeling abroad that the Belgrano was not a threat."

"They had been attacked the day before, they might have been killed the day before. As far as they were concerned, she was definitely a major threat and they are unhappy that the story has not gone unchallenged about the fact that she was just sailing home, which is totally untrue."

The Ministry of Defence last night blocked questions about the revelation with the comment: "We are not saying anything in advance of the debate tomorrow."

Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour's

leading Belgrano campaigner, said yesterday that Mr Clive Ponting was not his only source within the Ministry of Defence or the Civil Service. "There are more than moles," he told *The Times*. "There is a colony of moles."

He drew a distinction between the information which had been leaked to him last

summer by Mr Ponting, on the reversal in the Belgrano's course and the changes in the rules of engagement, and a leak, after Mr Ponting was charged, about the existence of the so-called *Crown Jewels* secret ministry report on the Belgrano affair.

The setting for today's sepiate Commons debate was completed with the resignation on Saturday of Mr Ponting from the Civil Service.

Mr Heseltine wrote to Mr Dalyell over the weekend about the operations of two Swiftsure class submarines, Splendid and Spartan, during the conflict. He said that Spartan had failed to locate a group of Argentine corvettes to the west of the Falklands and that Splendid had failed to locate the carrier *Venturino de Mayo*.

An attack on the carrier had been permitted outside the total exclusion zone by a change of rules of engagement from April 30, according to information leaked by M Ponting.

Rival gang breaks up Nkomo rally

Kwekwe, Zimbabwe (AFP) -

Mr Joshua Nkomo, leader of Zanu, Zimbabwe's main opposition party, yesterday denounced the ruling Zanu PF party as "thugs" after he was prevented from addressing a rally here by gangs of Zanu activists.

"Where are free and fair elections?" Mr Nkomo asked, as hundreds of chanting Zanu supporters hurled rocks at the Zanu supporters gathered to hear him speak. He said Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, was "using these thugs to intimidate us".

Police with rifles and tear gas kept the rival groups of 300 to 400 youths apart, but a few people were injured in isolated brawls.

Poll delay, page 6

Protesters threat to Zola Budd

By Rupert Morris

Zola Budd, the South African-born athlete who runs for Britain, flew back to South Africa yesterday, promising to return despite being forced out of a cross-country race at Birkenhead on Saturday by anti-apartheid demonstrators. But the little runner seems bound to attract further controversy.

Yesterday, anti-apartheid demonstrators promised to hunt her wherever she ran, while two separate sources criticized her for returning to South Africa so promptly.

Mr Sam Ramsamy of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (SANROC) said: "It's sad that the race was disrupted. Nobody wanted that, but it is evident that the attitude of Zola Budd and of the British Amateur Athletic Board towards Zola Budd is still an issue."

"All the indications are that she is living in South Africa and simply returning here for races, thereby using British nationality as a flag of convenience."

Mr John Holt, Secretary of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, who flies to Lisbon this week to discuss security arrangements for the world championships on March 24, when Miss Budd will run in the British team, described her early return to South Africa as "not a very smart move".

Miss Budd, who was flying to Durban to see her sick mother, Tossie, said before she left: "My programme will remain the same and this has not put me off cross-country running. I will race in England again."

Two women were arrested by Merseyside police after Saturday's incident, and charged with public order offences; a male demonstrator was charged with assaulting a police officer in an earlier incident. The three were given bail.

Race report, page 19

Britain and the dollar

Thatcher 'Reagan's greatest fan'

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister last night declared herself President Reagan's "greatest fan" and indicated her complete support for any action to be taken by the United States administration to deal with its budget deficit and the dollar.

In an interview with the American CBS television's 60 Minutes programme, to be broadcast on the eve of tomorrow's visit to Washington, Mrs Margaret Thatcher said that people were beginning to realize that action had to be taken on the deficit.

However, she made no concessions to communism. She said that Soviet communism was "the most rigid" doctrine she had ever come across even lacking the flexibility of the Chinese version.

Communism in practice, she emphasized gave neither dignity to man nor did it deliver prosperity. In Ethiopia, the world over, when they turned to help other people they did not give civil aid - as the United States and Britain did - but they helped with arms and ammunition.

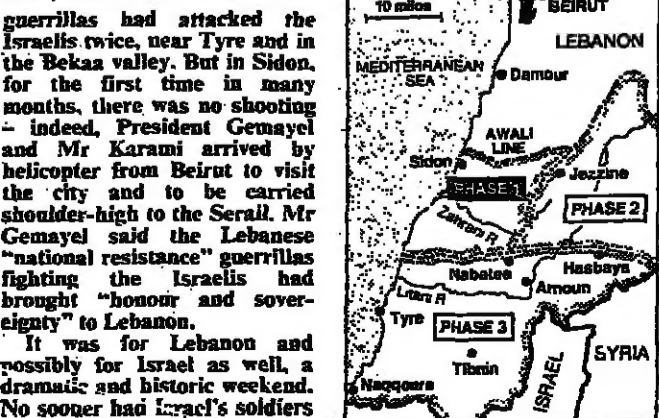
Mrs Thatcher also emphasized the left-wing leanings of the IRA in her appeal to the Americans to stop aid to the republican terrorist movement.

She said: "The IRA is out for a rule of the gun; it is out against democracy; it is often run by Marxist Leninists."

The Prime Minister dismissed as absurd the criticism that her Government lacked compassion. She heard a great deal about compassion from the Labour Party, yet it had supported the miners' strike through thick and thin.

"And the miners' strike objective was to stop the supply of power to industry so that it could bring industry and people to a dead stop, so that they would not have had jobs or a future, and to stop the supply of fuel to houses so that they would have stopped it to the housewife and old people. They are the people who talk about compassion."

She said that while the



Israelis under attack as they finish Sidon pullout

From Robert Fisk, Sidon

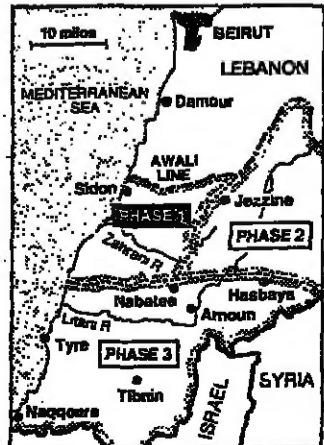
Promising to strike "without mercy or second thought" against anyone who attacked its soldiers, Israel yesterday completed the redeployment of its occupation army in southern Lebanon: behind a hastily constructed and more vulnerable front-line across the country, and prepared for an even more savage conflict with Lebanon's growing guerrilla resistance movement.

Scarcely had Israeli troops withdrawn two days early from Sidon - leaving the city in the hands of its own jubilant population and an armoured column of Lebanese troops on Saturday - than Mr Rashid Karame, the Lebanese Prime Minister, was publicly urging the guerrilla organizations to redouble their assaults against the Israelis "until all southern Lebanon is free".

Within hours, Lebanese

guerrillas had attacked the Israeli force, near Tyre and in the Bekaa valley. But in Sidon, for the first time in many months, there was no shooting - indeed, President Gemayel and Mr Karame arrived by helicopter from Beirut to visit the city and to be carried shoulder-high to the Serail. Mr Gemayel said the Lebanese "national resistance" guerrillas fighting the Israelis had brought "honour and sovereignty" to Lebanon.

It was for Lebanon and possibly for Israel as well, a dramatic and historic weekend. No sooner had Israeli soldiers driven their armoured troop carriers from the concrete bridge over the Awali river than Lebanon's own troops drove into the ancient biblical city to be greeted like a victorious army as hundreds of civilians, Muslims and Chris-



tians alike, clambered on to their tanks, armoured vehicles and Jeeps.

Israel's warning of an immediate blood bath on the departure of its troops from Sidon thus evaporated in

rosewater and thrown rice as soldiers of Lebanon's 12th Army Brigade received the traditional Arab welcome from a population that had just undergone two and a half years of Israeli occupation.

This was not the scene which Israeli officers had expected. In the Middle East, Arab armies often symbolize domestic repression rather than military protection, but in Sidon, at least briefly, Lebanon's soldiers were a People's Army.

On the rooftops of Riad Solh Street and on the walls of the Crusader castle of St Louis, Lebanese troops armed with rocket launchers and machine guns watched their tanks and troop carriers move ponderously through cheering, banner-waving crowds, the red-and-white flag of Lebanon, with its small green cedar tree, draped from every window and lamp-post. In a country which

has endured one of the longest wars in recent history, it was an emotional, moving sight.

Even as the first Lebanese troops crossed the Awali, however, there came the howling of jet aircraft as Israeli Kfir fighters dived low over the city. Two of them released clouds of leaflets that drifted down into the crowded streets, a warning of revenge should Israel's troops continue to be attacked.

Most of the leaflets were torn to shreds by the slipstream of the jets. Those still legible were signed by General Uri Orr, Israel's northern army commander. He warned the population that "in the event of hostile operations against its troops, Israel will launch a fatal strike on whatever area the attack comes from. No matter what the situation, Israel will do so without mercy or second thought".

Continued on back page, col 1

Only SAA fly non-stop to South Africa and non-stop back!

SAA now have more non-stop flights to South Africa and back. Six times more than all other airlines put together. 4 non-stops a week to Jo'burg, and 6 non-stops back. The only non-stop to Cape Town, a full 90 minutes faster than any other airline, and the only non-stop back. That's why you can't beat SAA.

Book through your Travel Agent or let us tell you more. Call SAA at: 251 Regent Street, London W1R 7AD. Tel. 01-734 9841. Or Waterloo Street, Birmingham. Tel. 021-643 9605. Peter Street, Manchester. Tel. 061-834 4426. Hope Street, Glasgow. Tel. 041-221 2932.

SAA
SOUTH AFRICAN AIRWAYS
...we make the difference

THE TIMES
1785-1985
Tomorrow

Soap springs eternal
David Hewson reports
on the BBC's *EastEnders*,
a new soap opera to rival
Coronation Street

Living ranks
The training and hopes of
the rank and file. Part
two of Britain's Fighting
Forces

Suitable material
Looks like curtains for us
all: furnishing fabric
comes off the wall and
into the wardrobe

Slippery slopes
Peter Kellner on what
the ski resorts don't tell
you

Portfolio
Three share
£60,000

Three readers shared Saturday's £60,000 weekly prize in *The Times Portfolio* competition. They were Mr John Carson of Mayfair, London; Mr Glyn Morris of Guildford; and Mr Kamil Shabuta of Hounslow, Middlesex. Each receives £20,000.

The daily prize of £6,000 was shared between two people, each of whom receives £3,000. Ms. A. M. Knight of Chelsea, and Mr. B. J. L. of Camberwell. Today's daily prize is now £2,000 - prices list, page 16; rules and how to play, back page Information Service.

Pretoria
climdbown
on prelate

South Africa will not proceed with presentation of Mr Denis Hurley, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Durban, over his allegations of police atrocities in Natal, according to legal sources in Johannesburg. His counsel are expected to ask for immediate repatriation when he appears in a Pretoria court today.

Walesa defiant
Poland's Solidarity leader, Mr Lech Walesa, defied government warnings of a possible five-year jail term to call for a general strike against planned price rises.

Aids alert
Firemen have been advised by their union not to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation to fire victims who could be homosexuals suffering from Aids.

Gibraltar boom
Main Street, Gibraltar, has become the Costa del Sol's Oxford Street, with more than 45,000 visitors braving bad weather to cross the recently opened frontier.

Tories' jobs plan
A 10-point plan for cutting unemployment, is proposed today by two Conservative MPs in a pamphlet entitled *Work for the Done*. Jobs package, page 12

GEC bid
GEC confirmed that it had bid for the Yarrow warship yard, which is being sold by the Government. The offer is estimated at £30m.

England lose
Australia beat England by seven wickets in the first World Championship of Cricket match at Melbourne, thanks to an unbroken partnership of 157 by Kerr and Jones.

Leader page, 13
Letters: On signals intelligence, from Professor R. W. Jones, FRS; on Britain's industrial recovery, from Mr R. Palamouni, and others.
Leading articles: Belgrano debate; Iran-Sino-Soviet relations. Features, pages 10-12
Eclectic plan for jobs: Unemployment; against the Tamils; Why Kinnick needs to nail Thatcher; A modern Army, part one.
Obituary, page 14
Mr William Harris-Burford, Mr Philip Gordon-Marshall.
Classified advertising, 23-25
La creme de la creme: educational, university appointments.

Home News	2-4	Law Report	6
Overseas	4-7	Parliament	14
Arts	15	Press Book	28
Arts	15	Religion	14
Bridge	24	Schools	14
Business	17-18	Sport	28
Class	8	TV & Radio	27
Comet	24	Theatre	27
Crossword	13	Weather	28
Diary	12		
Events	28		

Whitehall staff consider links with ASTMS in union shake-up

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Plans are being discussed for a merger between the main union for government technical and scientific staff and Mr Clive Jenkins's Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs as part of a big union reorganization in the Civil Service.

The prospect of a merger next year between the two largest civil service unions for clerical and executive grades has prompted the 92,000-strong Institution of Professional Civil Servants to seek links with a union outside the Civil Service. Informal talks have been with the ASTMS, although a merger would pose problems for the IPCS, which is non-political.

ASTMS, on the other hand, is affiliated to the Labour Party and Mr Jenkins, its general secretary, has in the past played a key role in links between the party and the unions.

Other possible candidates for a merger with the IPCS would be TASS, the white collar engineering union, and the Engineers' and Managers' Association, which in the main represents power station engineers. However both appear unsuitable homes for the moderate IPCS members.

TASS has a strong left-wing leadership and is a highly political union, while the EMA, led by John Lyons, a former IPCS assistant general secretary, is smaller than the IPCS and would not welcome any move that would suggest it could be "swallowed up" by a larger union.

The IPCS leadership will in the spring seek formal authority

from its conference to open exploratory discussions with other unions inside and outside the Civil Service. The advantage of forming a link with a private sector union is that much of the IPCS membership is no longer in departments directly controlled by the Government.

The difficulties are detailed in a paper issued by the IPCS which says that the institution's position of political neutrality would have to be "equally fundamental policy of the new organization." The paper also pours cold water on the ambition of several union leaders to achieve a single union for the whole of the Civil Service.

Inside the Civil Service IPCS could forge links with the First Division Association, representing senior Civil Servants, or the Civil Service Union, which has technical grades that overlap with some of those covered by the institution.

The merger between the Civil and Public Services Association and the Society of Civil and Public Servants, which is due to start next January will form a 240,000-strong union that could be a powerful vehicle for left politics in the Civil Service.

Conferences of the two unions in May will be asked to ratify a constitution for the Union of Civil and Public Services, but there are signs that an unlikely alliance between extreme left-wingers and the right in the CPSSA may be forged in an attempt to delay the formation of the new body.

Electricity board fights price policy

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Government proposals to change the financial structure of the electricity industry have been described by the largest of the 12 area electricity boards as failing to contain adequate safeguards for the consumer.

Mr David Jeffries, the London Electricity Board chairman, has written to the 53 MPs in the board's area criticizing the government proposals.

Mr Jeffries has said: "The board are concerned that in their present form the proposals would not allow the board to serve the best interests of London consumers because they would allow the Government of the day to use the board as a means of raising excessive revenue or of manipulating the cost of living to the possible detriment of the business".

The Government has been criticized during the past two years for insisting that the electricity supply industry raise prices to meet its "economic pricing" policy. The area boards have argued that smaller price rises could have been made and government-set financial targets still achieved.

In addition the boards are preparing to be required by the Government to pass on the

extra cost of power generation during the miners' strike to the electricity user in the shape of a "Scargill surcharge."

Several senior members of the supply industry management have said that the extra cost should be recovered by taxation and not higher energy prices.

One of the proposals is that the cash reserves that have been built up gradually since 1948 should be converted into deemed loans, or public dividend capital.

Deemed loans would have to be repaid to the Treasury and also bear interest charges. The effect of that, the LEB says, would be that London consumers would be paying twice over for the board's assets.

Conversion into public dividend capital would keep the money in the industry, but any dividend on them would go to the Treasury. The LEB argues that the dividends could be used on spending to encourage energy conservation or for other capital projects.

The LEB point out that it is debt-free because of resources provided by its consumers and not from the Government of the day.

Victoria's etchings of her children go on sale



Royal hobbies: The Prince Consort's lithograph of the Prince of Wales and his etching, based on a drawing by Queen Victoria, of the Princess Royal and the Prince of Wales.

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

An album of rare etchings and lithographs by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert the Prince Consort, mostly depicting their children at play, is to be sold at Christie's on March 5. Copies seem only to have been given to a few relatives and friends.

Christie's album contains three etchings and two lithographs by Queen Victoria and two etchings and one lithograph by the Prince Consort. There are also two lithographs by E. Dalton after drawings by Queen Victoria. A charming curiosity is an etching by the Prince Consort made after a drawing by the Queen of the Princess Royal and Prince of Wales.

The prints are enclosed in a magnificent, tooled green morocco binding studded with coloured paste gems. The front cover has at its centre a bronze medallion of the Duchess of Sutherland, who was a member of the Queen's household. It is assumed that the album was bound for her. It has come from an unconnected source and is estimated to sell for between £2,000 and £4,000.

Sale Room, page 14

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

Mr Peter Walker has now reassessed full ministerial control over the negotiating tactics of the National Coal Board. That is required because the failure of the Government and the NCB to maintain a clear and consistent position over recent weeks can be attributed largely to a lack of adequate communication between them.

The trouble seems to have been that Mr Ian MacGregor, the chairman of the board, has not been speaking directly with Mrs Thatcher for some time and that he has not been keeping Mr Walker fully and regularly informed. The document that Mr MacGregor negotiated last week with Mr Norman Willis, the general secretary of the TUC, was presented to Mr Walker for his approval only after it had been agreed with Mr Willis.

This was, in fact, a mistake. It gave Mr Walker no opportunity to reflect it without exposing to Mr Willis the differences between the Government and the board, even though the NCB was making a significant tactical concession in no longer demanding a specific commitment from the NUM on the principle of closing uneconomic pits as a pre-condition for further talks.

Kinnock link in discussions

Ministers were also uneasy at Mr MacGregor and Mr Willis dealing directly with each other. This came close to infringing the earlier understanding that Mr MacGregor would not in future be personally involved in negotiations. The need for subordinates to seek his endorsement for any agreement they might reach would, it was thought, prevent ministers from being stampeded in just the way they were last week.

Ministers are also aware that Mr Willis is close to Mr Kinnock. They know that Mr Willis's wife is Mr Kinnock's secretary, and they had the uncomfortable feeling that Mr Kinnock was being kept more fully in touch with the discussions than they were.

Mr Walker was, in addition, exposed to the same criticism that Mrs Thatcher had levelled at him before: that he was not maintaining sufficiently close control over the NCB's erratic manoeuvres. She felt that she was not being kept fully informed. She was not seeing Mr MacGregor herself, and Mr Walker was not able to make up for that because he was not always kept totally in the picture either.

The difficulties between Mr Walker and the Prime Minister appear to have been resolved now that he has exercised his authority over the board. That is designed to prevent the kind of confusion that was earlier so evident over the board's conditions for reopening negotiations.

That particular problem developed after last month's meeting between Mr. Ned Smith, for the NCB, and Mr. Peter Heathfield, for the NUM. When ministers heard of the proposals that were to be put to the NUM executives they were upset.

It was to placate ministerial anger that Mr MacGregor suddenly introduced the new demand that the NUM should accept in writing the principle that pits could be closed for economic reasons. Mrs Thatcher might not have insisted upon such a condition herself, but she concluded that it was better to support the board publicly.

It was not a necessary condition. The NCB's position would have been equally strong in substance if it had simply insisted that a satisfactory procedure for the closure of uneconomic pits would have to be part of any agreement, and that it would therefore have to be top of the agenda in any negotiations.

Government and board unclear

But it would still have been all right if the Government and the board had been clear what they meant and stuck to it. They did neither.

Because they imposed a rigid condition they gave the impression of blocking negotiations, and because they wavered they looked as if they might be pushed from one concession to another.

They now have to show that that is not true. It is too late to restore the written undertaking as a pre-condition for talks. In negotiation it is almost impossible to recover a position that has once been surrendered. But the board will need to continue insisting, as it did yesterday, that there can be no concessions on the substance of the position agreed last week between Mr MacGregor and Mr Willis.

CBI pushes profit motive

By Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

The Confederation of British Industry will this week call again for a fundamental reappraisal of British attitudes to wealth creation and profit to improve Britain's international industrial competitiveness.

The confederation will present its policy-making council with the first part of a document to provide a blueprint for economic policy towards industry and commerce until the 1990s.

In particular, the document, due to be published in full in May, will emphasize business leaders' belief that a fundamental change in attitudes is needed. The profit motive urgently needs to be strengthened.

The document, called the medium-term business strategy, will be given a title to match *The Will to Win*, the organization's previous attempt at an all-embracing policy statement, in March 1981.

It will pull together some of the CBI's philosophies on a wide range of issues and on which it has issued lengthy papers in the past year, including *Share in the Action*, which advocated greater employee involvement, and the latest detailed studies of how infrastructural investment could be non-inflationary and create jobs.

The document will also draw on the work for the organization's Budget recommendations, which concluded that with some tax and public expenditure changes, economic growth averaging 3 per cent a year, with low inflation, was possible up to 1990.

The document said that to reverse Britain's declining share of world markets needed reduced government-imposed costs on business, realistic pay settlements and higher productivity plus improvements in non-price competitiveness through better marketing, quality design, training and management. "In short, we require more enterprise and freer markets, including the labour market."

Will to Win laid down policies which the CBI said were essential to return the economy to prosperity by the middle of the decade. On unchanged policies unemployment it said, could reach 3.5 million by the middle of 1985.

A total of 70 recommendations were made, including increased government spending on capital projects and unemployment, introduction of non-military youth national service, cuts in government revenue spending and new industrial policy.

Wednesday's council meeting will discuss the economy. There is also to be a debate on the European Monetary System, the "snake", which many members believe Britain should join.

Private sector pay settlements are running at just over 6 per cent, according to latest Confederation of British Industry figures (Our Labour Correspondent writes).

Its pay data bank shows average settlements of 6.2 per cent in each of the past three months, little change from the level last summer.

The Ponting case Ministry silent on deal claim

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

Immunity from prosecution being offered to Mr Ponting if he confessed and resigned. He had been assured by those dealing directly with Mr Ponting that no bargain had been struck.

He did wonder, however, whether there might not have

been confusion over the fact that the case was brought under section 2 of the Official Secrets Act, which is a widely drawn section dealing with the communicating of information to an unauthorized person.

Sir Ewen Broadbent, who was Second Permanent Secretary at the Ministry last August, when Mr Ponting confessed to sending two confidential documents to Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour MP for Linlithgow, the position was as he had described it in an interview last Friday.

He had then said that he was not aware of any offer of immunity from prosecution.

Mr Richard Hastie-Smith, who is responsible for civilian employees at the ministry, refused to comment yesterday but at Mr Ponting's trial he consistently maintained that Mr Ponting had not been offered any guarantee of immunity from prosecution.

Mr Richard Hastie-Smith, who is responsible for civilian employees at the ministry, refused to comment yesterday but at Mr Ponting's trial he consistently maintained that Mr Ponting had not been offered any guarantee of immunity from prosecution.

Mr Richard Hastie-Smith, who is responsible for civilian employees at the ministry, refused to comment yesterday but at Mr Ponting's trial he consistently maintained that Mr Ponting had not been offered any guarantee of immunity from prosecution.

Mr Richard Hastie-Smith, who is responsible for civilian employees at the ministry, refused to comment yesterday but at Mr Ponting's trial he consistently maintained that Mr Ponting had not been offered any guarantee of immunity from prosecution.

Mr Richard Hastie-Smith, who is responsible for civilian employees at the ministry, refused to comment yesterday but at Mr Ponting's trial he consistently maintained that Mr Ponting had not been offered any guarantee of immunity from prosecution.

Mr Richard Hastie-Smith, who is responsible for civilian employees at the ministry, refused to comment yesterday but at Mr Ponting's trial he consistently maintained that Mr Ponting had not been offered any guarantee of immunity from prosecution.

Mr Richard Hastie-Smith, who is responsible for civilian employees at the ministry, refused to comment yesterday but at Mr Ponting's trial he consistently maintained that Mr Ponting had not been offered any guarantee of immunity from prosecution.

Mr Richard Hastie-Smith, who is responsible for civilian employees at the ministry, refused to comment yesterday but at Mr Ponting's trial he consistently maintained that Mr Ponting had not been offered any guarantee of immunity from prosecution.

Mr Richard Hastie-Smith, who is responsible for civilian employees at the ministry, refused to comment yesterday but at Mr Ponting's trial he consistently maintained that Mr Ponting had not been offered any guarantee of immunity from prosecution.

Mr Richard Hastie-Smith, who is responsible for civilian employees at the ministry, refused to comment yesterday but at Mr Ponting's trial he consistently maintained that Mr Ponting had not been offered any guarantee of immunity from prosecution.

Mr Richard Hastie-Smith, who is responsible for civilian employees at the ministry, refused to comment yesterday but at Mr Ponting's trial he consistently maintained that Mr Ponting had not been offered any guarantee of immunity from prosecution.

Mr Richard Hastie-Smith, who is responsible for civilian employees at the ministry, refused to comment yesterday but at Mr Ponting's trial he consistently maintained that Mr Ponting had not been offered any guarantee of immunity from prosecution.

Mr Richard Hastie-Smith, who is responsible for civilian employees at the ministry, refused to comment yesterday but at Mr Ponting's trial he consistently maintained that Mr Ponting had not been offered any guarantee of immunity from prosecution.

Mr Richard Hastie-Smith, who is responsible for civilian employees at the ministry, refused to comment yesterday but at Mr Ponting's trial he consistently maintained that Mr Ponting had not been offered any guarantee of immunity from prosecution.

Mr Richard Hastie-Smith, who is responsible for civilian employees at the ministry, refused to comment yesterday but at Mr Ponting's trial he consistently maintained that Mr Ponting had not been offered any guarantee of immunity from prosecution.

Mr Richard Hastie-Smith, who is responsible for civilian employees at the ministry, refused to comment yesterday but at Mr Ponting's trial he consistently maintained that Mr Ponting had not been offered any guarantee of immunity from prosecution.

Mr Richard Hastie-Smith, who is responsible for civilian employees at the ministry, refused to comment yesterday but at Mr Ponting's trial he consistently maintained that Mr Ponting had not been offered any guarantee of immunity from prosecution.

much more specifically with matters such as espionage. If so, there might well have been some confusion on the part of Mr Ponting, who was going through a very difficult period, thinking that this meant there would be no action at all under the Act.

Sir Ewen, however, said the fact that he had tried to contact Sir Thomas Hetherington, the Director of Public Prosecutions, on Friday, August 10, made it clear that he felt he could not take a decision without raising the matter first with Sir Thomas.

Mr Richard Hastie-Smith, who is responsible for civilian employees at the ministry, refused to comment yesterday but at Mr Ponting's trial he consistently maintained that Mr Ponting had not been offered any guarantee of immunity from prosecution.

Mr Richard Hastie-Smith, who is responsible for civilian employees at the ministry, refused to comment yesterday but at Mr Ponting's trial he consistently maintained that Mr Ponting had not been offered any guarantee of immunity from prosecution.

Mr Richard Hastie-Smith, who is responsible for civilian employees at the ministry, refused to comment yesterday but at Mr Ponting's trial he consistently maintained that Mr Ponting had not been offered any guarantee of immunity from prosecution.

Mr Richard Hastie-Smith, who is responsible for civilian employees at the ministry, refused to comment yesterday but at Mr Ponting's trial he consistently maintained that Mr Ponting had not been offered any guarantee of immunity from prosecution.

Mr Richard Hastie-Smith, who is responsible for civilian employees at the ministry, refused to comment yesterday but at Mr Ponting's trial he consistently maintained that Mr Ponting had not been offered any guarantee of immunity from prosecution.

Mr Richard Hastie-Smith, who is responsible for civilian employees at the ministry, refused to comment yesterday but at Mr Ponting's trial he consistently maintained that Mr Ponting had not been offered any guarantee of immunity from prosecution.

Mr Richard Hastie-Smith, who is responsible for civilian employees at the ministry, refused to comment yesterday but at Mr Ponting's trial he consistently maintained that Mr Ponting had not been offered any guarantee of immunity from prosecution.

Mr Richard Hastie-Smith, who is responsible for civilian employees at the ministry, refused to comment yesterday but at Mr Ponting's trial he consistently maintained that Mr Ponting had not been offered any guarantee of immunity from prosecution.

Mr Richard Hastie-Smith, who is responsible for civilian employees at the ministry, refused to comment yesterday but at Mr Ponting's trial he consistently maintained that Mr Ponting had not been offered any guarantee of immunity from prosecution.

Mr Richard Hastie-Smith, who is responsible for civilian employees at the ministry, refused to comment yesterday but at Mr Ponting's trial he consistently maintained that Mr Ponting had not been offered any guarantee of immunity from prosecution.

Mr Richard Hastie-Smith, who is responsible for civilian employees at the ministry, refused to comment yesterday but at Mr Ponting's trial he consistently maintained that Mr Ponting had not been offered any guarantee of immunity from prosecution.

Mr Richard Hastie-Smith, who is responsible for civilian employees at the ministry, refused to comment yesterday but at Mr Ponting's trial he consistently maintained that Mr Ponting had not been offered any guarantee of immunity from prosecution.

Mr Richard Hastie-Smith, who is responsible for civilian employees at the ministry, refused to comment yesterday but at Mr Ponting's trial he consistently maintained that Mr Ponting had not been offered any guarantee of immunity from prosecution.

Mr Richard Hastie-Smith, who is responsible for civilian employees at the ministry, refused to comment yesterday but at Mr Ponting's trial he consistently maintained that Mr Ponting had not been offered any guarantee of immunity from prosecution.

Mr Richard Hastie-Smith, who is responsible for civilian employees at the ministry, refused to comment yesterday but at Mr Ponting's trial he consistently maintained that Mr Ponting had not been offered any guarantee of immunity from prosecution.

Mr Richard Hastie-Smith, who is responsible for civilian employees at the ministry, refused to comment yesterday but at Mr Ponting's trial he consistently maintained that Mr Ponting had not been offered any guarantee of immunity from prosecution.

Mr Richard Hastie-Smith, who is responsible for civilian employees at the ministry, refused to comment yesterday but at Mr Ponting's trial he consistently maintained that Mr Ponting had not been offered any guarantee of immunity from prosecution.

Mr Richard Hastie-Smith, who is responsible for civilian employees at the ministry, refused to comment yesterday but at Mr Ponting's trial he consistently maintained that Mr Ponting had not been offered any guarantee of immunity from prosecution.

Mr Richard Hastie-Smith, who is responsible for civilian employees at the ministry, refused to comment yesterday but at Mr Ponting's trial he consistently maintained that Mr Ponting had not been offered any guarantee of immunity from prosecution.

Charge of perjury considered

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

Mr Clive Ponting could face up to seven years in prison if a prosecution for perjury is brought.

Ministry of Defence police are pursuing possible new charges, involving a letter sent anonymously by Mr Ponting to Mr Tam Dalyell, the Labour MP, last April, suggesting questions to ask ministers.

If the police find discrepancies in Mr Ponting's evidence, papers may be referred to the Director of Public Prosecutions for a decision on new charges. Any question that Mr Ponting has committed perjury has been strenuously denied by Mr Brian Raymond, his solicitor.

Perjury is a grave and rarely prosecuted offence, which carries a sentence of up to seven years and/or a fine. It is triable by jury.

Mr Timothy Lawrence, president of the London Criminal Courts Solicitors' Association, said yesterday: "The court makes its decision on the basis of accepting one person's word against another and it is not necessary for the prosecution or the defence to prove that one or the other is lying".

If a jury accepts a police officer's word against a defendant's that did not prove the defendant was lying, but that the jury was not satisfied with his or her version.

Mr Geoffrey Norman, secretary of the Magistrates' Association said that prosecutions were generally brought only where someone else has been harmed.

The common-law offence of perjury dates from the days of the Star Chamber. The law is contained in the Perjury Act, 1911.

The difficulties between Mr Walker and the Prime Minister appear to have been resolved now that he has exercised his authority over the board. That is designed to prevent the kind of confusion that was earlier so evident over the board's conditions for reopening negotiations.

That particular problem developed after last month's meeting between Mr. Ned Smith, for the NCB, and Mr. Peter Heathfield, for the NUM. When ministers heard of the proposals that were to be put to the NUM executives they were upset.

It was to placate ministerial anger that Mr MacGregor suddenly introduced the new demand that the NUM should accept in writing the principle that pits could be closed for economic reasons. Mrs Thatcher might not have insisted upon such a condition herself, but she concluded that it was better to support the board publicly.

It was not a necessary condition. The NCB's position would have been equally strong in substance if it had simply insisted that a satisfactory procedure for the closure of uneconomic pits would have to be part of any agreement, and that it would therefore have to be top of the agenda in any negotiations.

But it would still have been all right if the Government and the board had been clear what they meant and stuck to it. They did neither.

Because they imposed a rigid condition they gave the impression of blocking negotiations, and because they wavered they looked as if they might be pushed from one concession to another.

They now have to show that that is not true. It is too late to restore the written undertaking as a pre-condition for talks. In negotiation it is almost impossible to recover a position that has once been surrendered. But the board will need to continue insisting, as it did yesterday, that there can be no concessions on the substance of the position agreed last week between Mr MacGregor and Mr Willis.

Mr Richard Hastie-Smith, who is responsible for civilian employees at the ministry, refused to comment yesterday but at Mr Ponting's trial he consistently maintained that Mr Ponting had not been offered any guarantee of immunity from prosecution.

Mr Richard Hastie-Smith, who is responsible for civilian employees at the ministry, refused to comment yesterday but at Mr Ponting's trial he consistently maintained that Mr Ponting had not been offered any guarantee of immunity from prosecution.

Mr Richard Hastie-Smith, who is responsible for civilian employees at the ministry, refused to comment yesterday but at Mr Ponting's trial he consistently maintained that Mr Ponting had not been offered any guarantee of immunity from prosecution.

Conflicting views on resignation offer

This, according to Mr Ponting, is how he was offered a deal of no prosecution if he resigned as a Civil Servant - extracts from his account in yesterday's *Observer* newspaper of a meeting he had on Friday, August 10, last year, with two Ministry of Defence policemen, Chief Inspector Hughes and Inspector Broome.

"Then Hughes decided to come clean... Let me tell you how we intended to handle the matter. I've spoken to the (MoD) Chief Constable and Second Plus (Second Permanent Under-Secretary, Sir Ewen Broadbent). We are agreed that this is not a matter for the Official Secrets Act... It has been agreed that if you are prepared to resign then that will be the end of the matter."

Later in the meeting, Mr Ponting says, he was allowed to talk to the

department's head of personnel, Mr Richard Hastie-Smith who said: "We're all sure that this is nothing to do with the Official Secrets Act. There are only two courses open. You can resign, or if not there might be an internal disciplinary hearing leading to dismissal."

If he resigned: "We'll give you a full and fair reference based on the fact that you've done your job well for the department."

Subsequently, according to Mr Ponting, he was told by Sir Ewen Broadbent and he has just repeated again what I told you earlier. If you sign, that will be the end of the matter."

Finally, after Mr Ponting said he would resign, Mr Broome said: "Sir Ewen has already said whether he needs to put in a report to the DPP (Director of Public Prosecutions), and we've told him he doesn't."

Four days later, Mr Ponting says, when he returned to the ministry to sign some papers, he was told by Mr Hastie-Smith: "I'm very sorry Clive, this is not going as smoothly as we hoped. Ministers are jumping up and down. They've insisted that we put the papers to the DPP."

In court Mr Hughes had denied suggesting the affair could be dealt with as a breach of trust. He said he told Mr Ponting he would "submit my report to the chief constable, because of the terms of the Official Secrets Act that will then be reported to the DPP".

After Mr Ponting had seen Mr Hastie-Smith, Mr Hughes said that he told the Civil Servant "in blunt and straightforward terms, it might be a prosecution or they might deal with it by disciplinary."

Mr Broome equally denied telling Mr Ponting that the matter could be dealt with by resignation or discipline.

view of the proposed independent review board.

4. The parties accept that it is of value to outline, at this stage, the procedures that will follow from a commitment to modify the Colliery Review Procedure.

5. The existing Colliery Review Procedure has the objective of periodically reviewing at colliery and Area level the performance and future investment opportunities of pits with representatives of unions. The parties accept the need to modify the procedure. After a return to normal working, there will be urgent talks about the early establishment of modified procedures and about the constitution, membership and role of the independent reference body which is to be incorporated into the procedure. Until such time existing procedures will apply.

6. Proposals about the future of pits will be dealt with through the modified Colliery Review Procedure. In accordance with past practice, those pits which are exhausted or facing severe geological difficulties will be closed by joint agreement and in the case of a colliery where there are no further reserves which can be developed, the board, in line with their responsibilities, with a satisfactory basis for continuing operations such a colliery will be closed.

7. Under the modified Colliery Review Procedure the independent body will constitute a further consultative stage after the national appeal stage to consider reference from any of the parties to the Procedure where agreement is not reached in the usual steps at colliery and Area level. All parties are committed to give full weight to the

(6) Productivity: (a) Improvement in performance at pits; (b) Investment in equipment for improved safety and performance.

(7) Closure and Community Responsibility: (a) Mobilization of local authorities and industry as well as MSC NCB Enterprise Company to develop retraining and new job creation; (b) UK and EEC restructuring resources and how obtained; (c) Programmes for voluntary redundancy, and early retirement and the terms available; (d) Transfer and relocation allowances; (e) Retraining programmes.

The NUM demanded two amendments to the document. It sought to delete the last sentence of paragraph two: "In this regard the NCB is firmly of the view that the interests of the membership of the NUM are best served by the development of an economically sound industry".

The NUM wanted to delete the last sentence of paragraph five.

In paragraph six the union wanted to delete the last part of the paragraph, and insert words of its own. The NUM formula would have read: "Proposals about the future of pits will then be dealt with through a modified colliery review procedure in accordance with past practices, those pits which are exhausted or facing severe geological difficulties will be closed by joint agreement. Any other colliery will be considered within the modified colliery review procedure".

But it would still have been all right if the Government and the board had been clear what they meant and stuck to it. They did neither.

Because they imposed a rigid condition they gave the impression of blocking negotiations, and because they wavered they looked as if they might be pushed from one concession to another.

They now have to show that that is not true. It is too late to restore the written undertaking as a pre-condition for talks. In negotiation it is almost impossible to recover a position that has once been surrendered. But the board will need to continue insisting, as it did yesterday, that there can be no concessions on the substance of the position agreed last week between Mr MacGregor and Mr Willis.

Mr Richard Hastie-Smith, who is responsible for civilian employees at the ministry, refused to comment yesterday but at Mr Ponting's trial he consistently maintained that Mr Ponting had not been offered any guarantee of immunity from prosecution.

Mr Richard Hastie-Smith, who is responsible for civilian employees at the ministry, refused to comment yesterday but at Mr Ponting's trial he consistently maintained that Mr Ponting had not been offered

Prices may rise by 8% as hotels spend more on raising standards

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Hotel prices are expected to rise by about 8 per cent, many from April. These will be an additional impact on business travellers. Because traditional commercial discounts are being heavily reduced.

Most of the extra cash is expected to be used to fund widespread refurbishing programmes as the industry attempts to make holidays in Britain more attractive and also as the trend grows to lift three-star hotels into the four-star category with more facilities. Bedrooms with their own bathrooms are becoming more usual.

Hotels, particularly in London, are unlikely to see trade affected by the price increases because a shortage of hotel bedrooms is emerging. Demand has soared because of the

numbers of Americans attracted to Britain by the increased buying power of the dollar.

There are also increasing reports of more Britons opting for holidays at home as prices of overseas package holidays have risen, some by as much as a fifth. Bookings for holidays in Britain are widely reported as being a quarter up on last year.

Marketing of hotel price intentions by Expedia, which claims to be Europe's leading corporate accommodation broker, indicates that increases will be mostly around 8 per cent, although some may reach 10 per cent, compared with last year's increases of about 7 per cent.

Expedia expects hotels to avoid larger increases by reducing the discounts to business travellers. At one time most

could expect discounts of 15 per cent to 20 per cent on advertised rates, while companies with big volume business could negotiate discounts of up to a third or more.

Even volume discounts are likely to come down to 10 per cent or less except for the really big companies, according to Mr Dev Anand, Expedia's managing director.

He said: "Business travellers will probably be looking at only 5 per cent, possibly up to 8 per cent."

● Bath is to get a £2.5 million hotel, its first for 12 years, through financing which the English Tourist Board has helped arrange. The at yet unnamed 96-room hotel will be three-star, a sector in which Bath badly needs additional accommodation.

ITV faces big rise in fee for Channel 4

By David Hewson
Arts Correspondent

Independent television companies expected to be told this week that there must be a large increase in their subscriptions for Channel Four and the Welsh fourth channel.

The Independent Broadcasting Authority is due to decide on Wednesday. Most observers expect Channel Four to come out well. It is winning an increasing audience, and since the settlement of the Equity dispute about advertising, is earning more revenue for the ITV companies, which they keep.

Each year the IBA must fix the subscription at between 14 per cent and 18 per cent of the previous year's ITV advertising income. The result is shared 80:20 between Channel Four and S4C.

ITV companies have argued for a cost of living increase and pointed out that ITV revenues fell short of their expected £1,000 million, by about £85 million.

But their attempt to convince the IBA was not helped by the BBC announced that Thames had poached *Dallas* by offering a record fee for the American soap opera.

Last year, the 15 ITV companies subscribed £123 million, £98.4 million to Channel Four and £24.6 million to S4C. One figure suggested for the new subscription is £155 million. The channel is keen to increase its broadcasting hours, particularly into the early hours of the morning, when it repeats its own material and screens adult films.

Channel Four also argues that it needs an increase above inflation to meet the soaring costs of prestige drama productions which have helped win it increasing ratings. The audience has increased steadily during the past year, from under 5 per cent to about 8.5 per cent, occasionally greater than that for BBC 2.



Young maestro: Ivo Pogorelich rehearsing before his sell-out concert at the Barbican today, his only London recital this season. Aged 26, the Yugoslav-born pianist is reputedly drawing larger audiences than any other solo classical artist at present.

Since he won first prize at a Montreal piano competition in

1980, he has attracted controversy and envy for his sometimes outrageous dress and flamboyant style at the piano. Tonight he will play Schumann's Toccata in C, Prokofiev's Sonata No 3, and two works by Chopin, the Polonaise in C Minor and the Sonata in B Minor. (Photograph: Clive Tomlin).

'Apparition' draws crowds

Hundreds of worshippers flocked yesterday to a small village church hoping to see a repeat of an apparition several children said they saw.

Roman Catholic clergymen are treating seriously the claim by schoolchildren in the village of Asdee, Co Kerry, that they saw two statues move in St Mary's last Thursday.

Since the "sighting" visitors have thronged the village

The "movements" were seen by Elizabeth Flynn, aged seven, who said: "I saw Jesus moving. His hand moved and called me. Then I saw the eyes of the Blessed Virgin move."

Her brother, Connie, aged nine, and Mary, aged 12, were among about 30 children claiming to have seen the statues move.

Yesterday's packed congregation saw nothing unusual

Minister was told of wind danger to tower blocks

By Charles Kneivt, Architecture Correspondent

The chairman of the tribunal set up to investigate the Ronan Point disaster in 1968 sent a hand-written letter to the Minister for Housing and Local Government expressing his concern about the possible effect of wind loading on system built blocks of flats.

Mr Hugh (now Lord Justice) Griffiths, QC, drew attention to the serious wind damage which occurred to a block in Glasgow, but wrote: "We have deliberately not referred to it in the report to avoid undue public anxiety."

He suggested to the minister, Mr Anthony Greenwood, that the engineering profession and the building industry should be alerted to the issue of wind loading, yet a paragraph comparing the strength of structural walls in the 22-storey tower block in east London, to "the glass in a good window" was deleted from a draft of the report.

New evidence has emerged that several passages referring to the safety of Ronan Point, and the Government's role in persuading local authorities to use prefabricated building systems, were toned down or deleted from drafts and do not appear in the final version as published.

Early drafts have been studied by Mr Sam Webb, an architect who has been asked to investigate the background to the inquiry by Mr Nigel Spearing, Labour MP for Newham South, the constituency which includes Ronan Point.

Mr Webb said yesterday: "There can be little doubt that if the references to wind and fire in Sir Alfred Pugsley's section of the report had been published in the form that they appeared in the drafts, then the subsequent history of Ronan Point and other blocks built to a similar design would have been radically different."

Five people were killed and 17 injured when a gas explosion

caused the progressive collapse of part of Ronan Point.

A reference by Sir Alfred to the possibility of a fire causing expansion of a ceiling or floor, and pushing outwards a critical H.2 type joint by as much as 2in, endangering the blocks' stability, was also toned down.

The fire test on Ronan Point, carried out last July, demonstrated that this was true. Mr Webb said. Wind damage and fire posed equal dangers to the structural stability of Ronan Point and were more likely to occur.

Among other changes and deletions in drafts of the report, disclosed by Mr Webb's investigation, are:

● The Ministry of Housing and Local Government's role of encouraging some British building and civil engineering contractors to adopt large concrete panel systems (deleted);

● The use of a Taylor Woodrow-Anglian system (as at Ronan Point) by local authorities "as a result of government persuasion" (deleted);

● Reference to the adoption of "tried" systems such as the Larsen-Nielsen system used at Ronan Point; inverted commas are omitted in the final report (changed);

● The wisdom of setting up the National Building Agency, which vetted building systems, was questioned, and the fact that "by its nature, (it) could not hope to attract a high standard of staff" (deleted);

● The "experimental" nature of Ronan Point, insofar as it was much higher than any Larsen-Nielsen block in Denmark, its country of origin (deleted);

If the role of the Government in promoting system built flats had been stated more clearly, Mr Webb believes, there would have been considerable pressure on it to pay for all the subsequent remedial work.

In fact the Government initially offered councils 40 per cent towards the cost, later increased to 50 per cent.

Frozen embryo baby due

By David Hewson

Britain's first test tube baby from a frozen embryo is due to be delivered in the next few weeks.

It is thought that the child will be the second in the world born by the technique. The first was in Australia a year ago.

The British baby is due to be announced by the test tube pioneers Dr Robert Edwards and Mr Patrick Steptoe at the private Bourn Hall Clinic in Cambridge.

The clinic, which is expected to announce the impending birth publicly today, used a frozen embryo to impregnate the 34-year-old mother after a test tube impregnation failed.

The embryo was frozen for 14 days in liquid nitrogen before being inserted into the mother's womb.

The parents, a couple from Manchester, have paid £3,000 for the treatment at the clinic, which has pioneered test tube baby techniques.

But the frozen embryo technology may be threatened by the Unborn Children (Protection) Bill at present before Parliament. If the Bill is passed a limit of 14 days is likely to be imposed on the life outside the womb of all embryos created *in vitro*, although a frozen embryo may last indefinitely.

Technique produces twin lambs

British scientists have pioneered a system of embryo transfer for farm animals which allows identical twins to be born every time.

Work at the Rowett Research Institute in Cambridge means that technology in Britain "has taken another big step forward", it was said yesterday.

Embryo splitting allows identical twins to be produced - a development which is of enormous interest to farmers who want to maximize the number of calves or lambs born to a particularly good animal.

Pioneer work at Cambridge has resulted in the first of a number of identical lambs being born at the sister institute in Aberdeen.

Embryos flushed from ewes one week after insemination were split in two and the duplicate eggs implanted into surrogate ewes.

With genetically identical animals available, the farmer can rapidly improve the quality of his herd and flock, and change more quickly to suit the needs of his customer.

Meat producers are under particular pressure to produce leaner meat and it is thought that work at Rowett Institute will give farmers new guidelines for efficient lean meat production.

Grain glut starts new crops hunt

By John Young,
Agriculture Correspondent

As restraints on the production of traditional crops such as wheat and barley loom ever larger, growers and scientists are looking with increasing desperation to the possibility of commercial substitutes for the present grain "mountains".

This year the European Commission seems prepared to rely on a small reduction in intervention guarantees as a disincentive. But another record harvest, particularly if there were still unsold grain from the 1984 crop in six months' time, would increase the pressure for quotas.

There are, broadly, four categories of options, the first consisting of grain crops unfamiliar in Britain. With the exception of durum wheat, the basic ingredient of pasta, the others are mostly animal feed components, with no obvious price advantage over wheat or barley.

The second comprises possible import substitutes, notably field peas and beans, which might be grown at a price competitive with imported soya or manioc. The potential EEC market for peas for animal feeds is estimated at 7,500,000 tonnes, compared with present production of less than a million tonnes.

The EEC decision to support lupin growing has caused a flurry of interest, but the authorities are wary of encouraging another boom, as in oilseed rape. Thanks to over-generous subsidies, rape oil is the Community's latest "lake".

The third category includes industrial raw material and fuel crops. Flax is being cultivated on a small scale in Scotland and Northern Ireland, and the prospect of developing indigenous sources of renewable raw materials has obvious attractions.

But although Brazil produces petrol from sugar cane, and a plant was recently opened in Sweden to extract fuel from grain, the economics in terms of energy input and output are said to be doubtful.

Finally, there are possibilities in pharmaceuticals and health foods. Earlier this month, John J. King and Sons, an Essex firm of seed merchants which is experimenting with a range of crops, formed a new company with Bio-Oil Research, of Crewe, to produce and market borage.

Bio-Oil's founder, Mr John Williams, has concentrated for the past five years on the production of Gamma-Linolenic Acid, which he believes has important potential applications in the treatment of disease, including high blood cholesterol liver ailments and multiple sclerosis.

Until now his raw material has been the plant known as evening primrose. But borage is said to be a richer source of supply, and the new company believes that, if export markets are exploited, up to 40,000 acres could be planted in Britain.

Prison officers fears over Aids grow

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Health officials and the Prison Department are anxious to quell fears based on misconceptions about the way Aids (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) is spread, after the death of a BBC worker and confirmation of more suspects in jail.

The BBC worker who suffered from Aids has been allowed to continue in his job, although the senior medical officer, Dr John Newman, knew that he was a sufferer.

The BBC confirmed yesterday that Dr Newman was satisfied no one else there was in any danger from the disease. The Home Office last night confirmed that a Civil Servant at Wormwood Scrubs and a total of four prisoners were

suspected of suffering from Aids.

The Civil Servant, a clerical officer, has been isolated in Charing Cross Hospital since Thursday awaiting the outcome of tests.

The Department of Health and Social Security said the main way that Aids has been spread has been through sexual intercourse between male homosexuals.

In 118 cases up to the end of January 1983 had been homosexuals, six were women who had sexual relations with bisexual males who had caught Aids from homosexual contacts, three were haemophiliacs who had received infected blood and there were six cases where the disease was of unknown origin.

Power board sets up study of cathedral corrosion

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The effect of air pollution on cathedrals and other old buildings is to be investigated by the Central Electricity Generating Board, the largest coal user, and the Cathedrals Advisory Commission.

The CEB's technology and research staff have the Duke of Grafton, head of the commission, and representatives of the Government's Warren Spring Laboratory and the Building Research Establishment to discuss the criticisms expressed by the Commons select committee on environment which said corrosion of

cathedrals' stonework was caused by acid rain produced by coal burning.

The CEB said: "The CEB believes that power stations are not a major contributor to the corrosion of stonework in cities. In so far as this is caused by atmospheric pollution, the evidence indicates that this is mainly produced by local sources."

The board will make available its computer expertise in modelling pollution to the church authorities. A joint working party will be set up with the commission

Homes of the future

Cutting fuel bills by a third

By Charles Kneivt
Architecture Correspondent

Energy savings of at least 30 per cent are expected in homes to be built at the £100 million Milton Keynes Energy Park announced last week.

The saving is shown in an index based on a house's total annual energy running costs, under certain standard conditions of occupancy and use.

The figures, which can vary between 80 and 250, can be assessed at the design stage. The lower the figure, the better the house's likely performance.

Typical three-bedroom houses built to present British building standards have an energy cost index of 173, compared with 150 in France and about 100 in Scandinavian countries (see table).

Architects designing low energy homes of the future

hope that the index will be adopted widely, so that home buyers, for example, will receive and be able to compare the ECI figures on estate agents' particulars.

An experimental housing development at Great Linford in the new town, completed in 1981 and monitored by the Open University with funds from the Department of Energy, shows how dramatically energy costs can be cut.

Additional capital expenditure of £350 produced energy savings of £120 a year, a payback period of two and a half years.

The energy-saving features were:

- low cost plastic-framed double-glazing;
- insulation, 3ft wide around the edge of the ground floor concrete slab;
- 4in of cavity wall insulation

(rather than the normal 2in);

- 5.5in of loft insulation (normally between 2in and 4in);
- draught-proofing to all doors and windows;
- a high efficiency, low thermal capacity wall-hung boiler, with a sophisticated control system.

The total additional cost was £500, but savings in cost on the smaller size of the boiler, and the positioning of radiators away from windows, reducing the length of pipework, reduced the new increase to £350.

For greater energy savings the house could have insulation under the whole house, rather than just at the edges; a conservatory (south-facing) to catch the sun's radiation and provide low-cost additional living space; and a small solar water heating system.

The Energy Park will cover 300 acres and house 3,100 people.

Tootal OSMAN SYLKO Trutex

LANTOR Raysil Slimma Echelon

Stiebel Collection Easifit Southern Comfort WILDBUNCH

You know Tootal.
But do you know the names
behind our name?

In the manufacture of thread, Tootal is a world leader. Every hour we produce enough to circle the world. Names like Sylko and Sylko Supreme are household names. So are industrial market leaders like Polyfil and Astra.

You may know Tootal as the shirt that looks even better on a man. And the reversible skirt for the lady who knows fashion inside out.

Slimma, who make a whole range of clothes for Marks & Spencer are part of the Tootal Group. So are Osman bedfashions and furnishings. Stiebel nets and Lantor Nonwovens.

The Tootal name itself means quality in many fields. The other names in our Group add up to quality in even more.

Tootal Group

Our names add up to strength

If you would like to know more about us, write to the Secretary for a copy of our current Report & Accounts, Tootal Group plc, Tootal House, 19/21 Spring Gardens, Manchester M60 2TL.

Dublin clashes with church over family planning reform

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The most serious conflict between church and State in 30 years has erupted as a result of the Dublin government's attempt to reform family planning laws.

A trial of strength between the Roman Catholic Church and Dr Garret FitzGerald's coalition administration has exposed divisions within the political hierarchy of the Irish Republic and distressed many Northern Ireland nationalists who want accommodation of the two traditions. Protestant and Roman Catholic in a more pluralist society.

By the end of a week in which deputies (members of parliament) have been constantly lobbied, some were openly accusing the church of attempting to impose a theocracy. Much of the debate was no longer about the reform but over whether deputies legislated for everyone or obeyed the moral teachings of the Roman Catholic Church.

For northern unionists the rift confirms their worst suspicions that in the South "Rome does indeed rule".

One northern Protestant, sitting as a senator in the Dail asked: "Are you going to vote to let us know once and for all what you want is indeed a

catholic state for a catholic people."

Government backbenchers have been under an onslaught of moral pressure to oppose the measure. There are fears that a victory for the Bill's opponents may usher in a new era of moral certitude, with governments quivering before hardliners defending traditional Catholic teachings.

Ministers and backbenchers have been inundated with abusive letters threatening kidnapping, arson attacks on their homes and eternal damnation. It led to an intervention by Cardinal Thomas O'Fiaich, Roman Catholic Primate of All Ireland, who condemned what was called "moral terrorism", by two young priests.

Earlier the Cardinal, who is based in Northern Ireland, had joined other bishops in seemingly distancing himself from the hardliners. While insisting that no change in the law could make artificial contraception morally right, the Cardinal upheld the right of the legislators to legislate.

His tone was in contrast to that of the Archbishop of Dublin, Dr Kevin McNamara, who declared that Irish society was at a decisive moral crossroads.

Anglo-US college breaks new ground

By Lucy Hodges
Education Correspondent

A thriving new educational establishment, backed by an American college, opens this summer in what used to be Bedford College, London, set in the beautiful 11 acres adjoining Regent's Park.

Run on a mixture of public and private money, but mostly private, and offering an extraordinary range of courses to both US and British students, the new institution, renamed Regent's College, is an innovation.

Millions of pounds are being spent upgrading Bedford's decrepit buildings, and the British establishment is beginning to appreciate the Anglo-American venture.

The Queen has lent a painting of George Washington from her private collection which will be hung next to a painting of Oliver Cromwell given to the college by an American donor.

Regent's College is more than the London outpost of Rockford College, near Chicago, which was amazed to find itself offered the remaining 77 years of a 99-year lease on the property by the Crown Commissioners.

The old Bedford College was forced to give up the site and merge with Royal Holloway in Egham, Surrey, when cuts and reorganization of London University showed it to be uneconomical.



Mr James Platt, rector, in front of Regent's College. (Photograph: Peter Trievnor)

The new college will also be a residential campus for other American universities: 190 students from Michigan State University will arrive in July for a two-month course in liberal studies, politics and business administration.

It will house the new private Hunter School of Medicine; it will become the headquarters of international educational organizations, including a new language school; and it is offering itself as a London base to British universities. Salford

University has moved its diplomacy studies unit there.

Mr James Platt, the new college's first rector and executive vice-president, said: "There has never been a set of buildings like this where a group of people have tried to make a dynamic mixture of the academic pursuits and international education, and thrown in administration and a whole range of facilities, and then tried to accommodate the legitimate interests of the local community."

"We aim to be dynamic"

Businessmen bask in Gibraltar's Main St bonanza

From Dominique Scarle, Gibraltar

Main Street, Gibraltar, is now the Oxford Street of the Costa del Sol, only weeks after Spain opened the frontier gates.

Despite bad weather more than 45,000 people visited the Rock within the first week of the opening. Some made the trip by the 108 coaches that crossed, while others braved Gibraltar's labyrinth of narrow, two-way streets in their cars.

British expatriates queuing for their bacon, sausages and, curiously, sugar have led Lipton's local branches to take on 20 extra employees and extend their opening hours, while the local Marks and Spencer outlet, York Ltd, says its turnover has increased 100 per cent.

A bonanza, especially for those who lost big investments when the frontier failed to open in 1982, has given rise to fears that it is too good to last. "It's early days" is the watchword, but Mr Hersh Bodirant, secretary to the Indian Merchants' Association in Gibraltar, has gone so far as to say that "any businessman who says he can't earn a decent living in Gibraltar, today is a born failure".

Banks are crowded and it is their advertising of financial services that dominates Gibraltar television, keenly watched by English-speaking viewers as far up the Costa as Marbella. Even the small local daily, the Gibraltar Chronicle, has seen a good increase in sales.

The Rock Hotel and Holiday Inn have noted a gradual increase in bookings but they and the other main hotel, the Caleta Palace, are hoping that the great interest shown by tour operators will eventually mean no vacancies.

The present fine weather has shown that good figures mushroom in the sun and it is only a matter of weeks before Gibraltar

is likely to see a ferry link with Algeciras re-established.

The Rock's 210 English-style public houses are doing well at lunch time where, along with restaurants on Main Street, they are having to turn away clients. Mr Peter Wheatley, representing Gibraltar's licensed victuallers, is pleased that quality, not junk, food is being demanded.

While Spanish visitors keen on quality English clothing and British chocolate shop around, Gibraltarians, accepting that results from the Geneva talks have been good so far, prepare their cars and documentation for the weekend exodus, as well as shopping at the nearby Continent hypermarket and the weekly "Mad Wednesday" (Miércoles Loco) market in neighbouring La Línea.

Mr Jimmy Rizzo, who heads the Chamber of Commerce here, is pleased that he publicly gave his full support to the Chief Minister, Sir Joshua Hassan, in the days leading up to the Geneva talks. Mr Rizzo was heavily criticized for this, especially by the Opposition leader, Mr Joe Bossano, whose Gibraltar Socialist Labour Party occupies the seven opposition seats in the Gibraltar House of Assembly.

Mr Bossano's party still maintains that the opening will be disastrous for Gibraltar's economy in the long run. But in far less work permits have been issued to Spanish workers and an average of 70 cross every day seeking employment. At present priority must go to Moroccans on unemployment benefit and Gibraltarians or EEC nationals.

The business community is happy, and for the moment unemployment figures are on the decline. The main question at the back of the Gibraltarian mind is the discussion of sovereignty with Spain.

Spain takes hard line on entry terms

From Richard Wigg
Madrid

Spain is threatening that it may reject the terms the Ten are expected to offer this week in the decisive final rounds of its EEC entry negotiations. Señor Fernando Morán, the Foreign Minister, is due in Brussels today.

At the weekend, Madrid spokesmen were seeking threats over the entry terms in what has evidently become a political poker match between Spain and the Ten.

The spokesmen were emboldened by the warning given by Señor Felipe González, the Prime Minister, on Friday after he met Signor Bettino Craxi, his Italian counterpart and current president of the EEC Council of Ministers. He said Spain had already reached the limits of its negotiations position and was pessimistic about keeping to the January 1, 1986, entry date.

There has been a calculated



Señor Morán, due for vital round of talks

change of tone in Madrid in the past few days, with Señor Manuel Fraga, the right-wing opposition leader, and the Communists, accusing the Government of seeking to sign entry terms at any price.

All the leading EEC countries are being taken to task by the Spanish negotiators: Britain over its latest fishing requirements, France over "sensitive" agricultural products, and West Germany over social security payments to Spanish immigrant workers.

European Notebook

Stakes mount in EEC game of consequences

EEC foreign ministers resume their game of consequences in Brussels today with the stakes beginning to mount.

The starting point for the present game was the Community's realization last year that it would soon run out of its available resources. The aim of the game is to find more resources, bring in two more countries to play, and pay a forfeit to Britain.

The consequence of running out of money was that the suggested budget for this year was not enough to cover all the expected bills.

Consequently the European Parliament threw the budget out, the consequence of which is that the Community only has available about three quarters of the money it needs to pay this year's farm bills and has none at all to spare for Britain's promised £600 million reduction in contributions this year.

The consequence of all this is that only an increase in payments can meet the bills.

A parallel game has been going on over the entry of Spain and Portugal to the Community. Target dates for their entry have come and gone so often that West Germany has decided to concentrate minds by refusing to agree to any increase in payments until they are both safely in.

Consequently the essential money cannot be made available until the start of next year at the earliest - assuming the negotiations and formalities for entry have been completed by then.

In consequence extra money this year can only be found by agreeing to a special whip-round among member states. But a complicating factor is that Britain and West Germany have both been

promised a reduction in their contributions this year.

And the consequence of all that is that all member states will have to find the money to pay the bills, with eight of them will have to find yet more money to pay Britain and West Germany the agreed compensation.

If the Commission's latest figures are accurate - and the volatile exchange markets make that doubtful - Britain could consequently find itself being asked to make an advance of "around" £250 million to pay the bills while at the same time being paid back its £500 million compensation.

All this is not as simple as it sounds. That is why the foreign ministers are to spend the next two or three days locked in consequential argument about the details. The game is complicated by the fact that the rules can change - and by the fact that the Greeks are playing.

The Greeks have introduced an interesting variation known as "Imps" (Integrated Mediterranean Programmes) in community jargon. Imps are fictional characters which the Greeks insist be made real with the help of large sums of money to help their depressed regions face up to the challenges of enlargement.

The Greeks say that unless sufficiently large Imp payments are agreed, they consequently will not agree to Spain and Portugal joining the Community.

The consequence of that is that West Germany will block any increase in payments and in consequence the Community could have no budget next year again.

And the consequence of all that would be that the Community would become more and more inconsequential.

Ian Murray

WHAT'S YOUR MONEY DOING IN YOUR CURRENT ACCOUNT?



WITH BANKSAVE IT COULD BE EARNING HIGH BUILDING SOCIETY INTEREST WITH A FREE BANKING SERVICE.



BankSave is a unique banking service. Introduced by the Alliance Building Society and the Bank of Scotland to offer the best of both worlds.

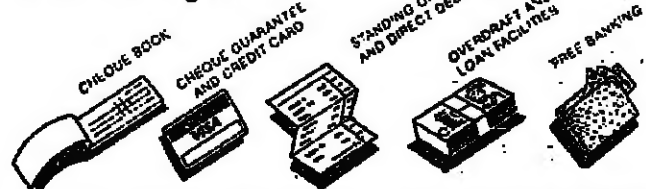
It's a building society account and a current account in one.

On your building society account you earn 8.25%* net interest p.a. And 9.25%* if your balance is £2,500 or over.

Quite simply, the money you pay in goes straight into the building society. A sum is then transferred to the bank account which is topped up automatically to meet the cheques you

draw so that your money never lies idle. All this is done for you.

As you see below, your bank account gives a full banking service.



You get monthly statements - and free banking, as long as your account remains in credit.

To open a BankSave account, you need £500, but you don't need to maintain this level.

After that, you can simply pay in your salary.

You can also transfer the money from your bank current or deposit account to earn more interest.

So wake your money up, and get it to make you money.

For more information, visit your nearest Alliance branch, (see Yellow Pages). Or write to the Alliance Building Society, FREEPOST, Hove, East Sussex BN3 2ZU.

ALL BUILDING SOCIETIES AREN'T THE SAME.

ALLIANCE BankSave

*8.25% worth 11.79%, 9.25% worth 13.21% gross to basic rate taxpayers. Interest rates quoted are variable.

Political risk in entering US market

Free trade splits Canadians

From John Best, Ottawa

One of the most enduringly provocative and divisive issues in Canadian affairs—free trade with the United States—is relentlessly forcing its way back on to the political agenda.

Unsettling about whether Canada can continue to make its way in an increasingly competitive international trade environment is pushing the issue to the fore. This is the only large industrial country which does not have its own internal market. Free trade with the US might be one way to overcome that problem.

More than economics is involved, however. Even proponents acknowledge that there is reason to consider the effect it would have on Canadian political sovereignty.

Opponents worry that a free-trade arrangement, with the world's leading economic power would result in Canada being overwhelmed politically and economically. With its relatively small population of 26 million, it would surrender much of its independence to a neighbour with 10 times the population and the economic muscle to match.

Free trade is expected to be one of the topics discussed when the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr Brian Mulroney, meets President Reagan at a two-day bilateral summit in Quebec City on March 17 and 18.

The Prime Minister has yet to spell out his position.

although he based part of his election campaign last summer on the need for closer economic ties with the US. An inkling of the Government's approach is likely to be contained in a budget to be unveiled in April.

The Cabinet is increasingly divided, with Mr Joe Clark, the Foreign Minister, and the Minister for External Trade, Mr James Kelleher, much more



Mr Mulroney: Appealing for Canadian unity

favourably disposed than the Industry Minister, Mr Sinclair Stevens.

Mr Kelleher has released a discussion paper on how to enhance exports, which describes widened access to the US market as an overriding objective of government policy. The paper, while non-committal, did nothing to dispel the impression that the Government is moving in the direction of free bilateral trade.

Canada conducts about Can \$150 billion (£100 billion) worth of trade with the US a year, and the volume keeps growing. With implementation of the Tokyo round tariff reductions, about 80 per cent of Canada-US commerce will soon be duty-free.

But Canada is peculiarly vulnerable to non-tariff restrictions that the Americans are resorting to with increasing frequency. Every year, it has to make special pleas to Washington for exemption against quotas or import surcharges the US is planning to levy.

In the past two years, several important Canadian exports have been the subject of investigations under American trade remedy provisions. They include lumber, copper, steel, potatoes and soft cod. Usually, Canadian representations are successful in heading off the feared restrictions. But there is never any guarantee.

If push ever came to shove between the countries, Canada

would be in the weaker position. Three-quarters of its trade is with the US, while only about a fifth of US trade is with Canada. The way to eliminate all such anxieties, proponents argue, is to negotiate a fully-fledged free trade arrangement.

Free trade with the US has been a recurring issue in Canadian politics for more than a century. A free trade zone actually existed for a while in pre-confederation times. In 1911, a Canadian Liberal Government was thrown out of office when it campaigned on a proposal to reinstitute free trade.

The Mulroney administration inherited the issue from another Liberal Government, which in 1983 had initiated discussions with the US on "sectoral free trade": free trade in specific sectors.

The options have been widened by the Tories to embrace a comprehensive free trade agreement. In Washington, both the US International Trade Commission and the presidential trade representative's office have conducted public hearings on sectoral free trade. It is not thought likely that the Americans will turn down a bilateral free trade deal, whether sectoral or comprehensive.

Third World countries, on the other hand, see a Canada-US arrangement as a potential danger.

Joy erupts as Israeli troops sight border

From Christopher Walker, Jezzine, Lebanon

Never has the souring of Israel's relationship with Lebanon been more strikingly demonstrated than during the hasty completion at the weekend of the first stage of its final withdrawal, when Israeli troops and Lebanese citizens separately marked the pullout with impromptu displays of jubilation.

At the first trucks carrying members of the crack Golani Brigade came within sight of the Israeli border, which the Army first crossed in the opposite direction 32 months and 616 Israeli deaths ago, the drivers began honking their horns wildly and soldiers tossed out coloured smoke grenades to express their relief.

The festivities continued in the streets of the border town of Metulla, with officers able to do little to restrain the undisguised relief among their troops. The fact that the pullout had been sanctioned on the Jewish Sabbath, when official transport is banned, was seen by many of the men as symbolic of the urgency to leave what one minister has described as "the Lebanese mud".

Earlier, the convoy wound its way through the staunchly Christian town where a huge, idealized portrait of the murdered President Bashir Gemayel is banned, was seen by many of the inhabitants, many of whom pointedly stayed indoors, added to the impression, voiced by some of the combat-weary troops, that the war had not been worth the price.

For months now, Israeli soldiers have not disguised their bitterness about what they regard as the failure of the Lebanese Christians to take up arms alongside them as allies. They commonly refer scathingly to the Lebanese Phalangist militiamen, in their neatly pressed uniforms, as "the after-shave soldiers".

Jezzine, a snow-covered mountain stronghold with a population of 30,000, will remain as the most northerly point of the vulnerable new Israeli front line until Stage Two of the evacuation is complete, probably by May.

Many of the soldiers expressed the view that the whole should have gone straight back to the international border.

Military experts have expressed doubts about viability of the new line, which is more than twice the length of that



Muhammad Ali, former boxing champion, greets Shiite Muslims in Beirut where he is seeking the release of four kidnapped Americans. Behind him, a portrait of Ayatollah Khomeini

abandoned at the weekend, with no natural fortification.

There has been speculation in Israel that it was chosen deliberately by army chiefs to sabotage any political attempt not to proceed with the next stage of the pullback.

Throughout the withdrawal, the threat of new suicide attacks hung over the proceedings and helped explain the nervousness of many of the officers. It was impossible to find any Israeli who did not admit that the number of attacks is likely to increase further.

After two and a half months, I have had Lebanon up to here," Sergeant Shavit Snir said, pointing to the top of his blond head with mud-caked hands. He then reached his place in the queue for one of the telephones provided to enable those who had just left Sidon to relay the news back to their waiting families in Israel.

Four killed in New Zealand floods

Four people died when overnight flooding caused by heavy rain devastated several parts of New Zealand's North Island yesterday (Our Foreign Staff writes).

Three members of a family died in Te Aroha when 50 houses were destroyed by a wall of mud and water from a nearby hill. A woman was killed in Thames when her house was swept from its foundations.

Meanwhile, in Switzerland the worst snowstorm in almost 30 years dumped more than 2ft of snow on the south-west within 24 hours, paralysing traffic and closing Geneva's international airport.

But in The Netherlands a sudden warm spell forced the cancellation of one of the world's most spectacular skating events, a 110-mile marathon.

West German birth rate falls

Bonn—581,000 children were born in West Germany in 1984, fewer than in any year since 1978, and for the thirteenth successive year the population continued to fall (Michael Binyon writes).

The Federal Statistics Office said the death rate is also going down, with 694,000 deaths last year, the lowest since 1968. But unless the trend is reversed there will be only 52 million West Germans by the end of the century compared with 57 million today.

Press aide held

Bogota (Reuters)—Señor Roman Medina, Colombia's presidential press secretary, has been jailed on the orders of a judge investigating the smuggling of cocaine to Spain in a diplomatic pouch, judicial sources said.

Grenada pullout

St George's (Reuters)—The United States will withdraw all its troops from Grenada—about 100 military policemen and 150 support personnel—by the middle of June, Mr Roy Haverkamp, US Charge d'Affaires, said.

Dressing down

Tehran (Reuters)—Iran's authorities have closed 150 boutiques in Tehran and ordered the owners to report to revolutionary committees in an apparent crackdown on Western fashions.

Germans hit French barrier to plan for anti-pollution cars

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Bonn was still reeling at the weekend from the sharp rebuff it received from Paris to its plans to fit compulsory anti-pollution devices to all cars in an attempt to slow down the death of the German forests.

The French, together with other EEC members, have objected strongly to the proposed law insisting on catalytic converters for all new cars from 1989, and last week lodged a formal objection to the European Commission. If the Germans do not change their position the French are threatening to take them to the European Court.

Bonn's reaction has been one of defiance, but also of some bewilderment as to how the row can be defused. The issue will be discussed at the next Franco-German consultation later this

month, and at a meeting of the Community's environment ministers on March 7, but Herr Peter Boenisch, the Government's spokesman, has insisted it will stick to its timetable.

West Germany's European partners are objecting to its insistence on going it alone and on plans to give tax relief to anyone fitting catalytic converters to ordinary engines so they can run on lead-free petrol. This is seen as a potentially mortal blow to profitable exports to the big German car market.

The issue has become a political and emotional quagmire for Bonn. Such was the outcry over damage to German woods from acid rain and pollution that the government decided hastily on the new measures to show voters it was taking drastic steps to curb noxious car fumes.

But its plan threatened to

start a trade war and run counter to the recommendations of scientists and the car industry abroad, who say catalytic converters are an outmoded and ineffective technology.

The Germans are justifying the measures on two grounds: first, under the Treaty of Rome any country can take unilateral measures based on health reasons; and second, there are precedents for granting tax relief to achieve aims.

But the confusion over the Government's intentions and timetable has had a damaging effect on Germany's own car industry. People are reluctant to buy cars that may soon have to be converted. At the same time the car industry has already invested so much in catalytic technology, in anticipation of the new laws, that there would be an outcry if the plans were dropped.

Unesco fails to find way out of cash crisis

Paris (Reuters)—Unesco faced an uncertain future yesterday after an all-night session of its Executive Board failed to agree on how to tackle a financial crisis caused by the withdrawal of the United States.

The 22-hour marathon of often acrimonious debates produced only a vague invitation to the Director-General, Mr Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, to examine possible adjustments to the next two-year programme and budget, due to be published in draft form next month.

Diplomats said the compromise resolution adopted at the end of the five-day extraordinary board meeting in effect postponed or ducked virtually all vital issues.

Possible budget cuts will have to be discussed at another board session in May.



When a major building project is finally completed, invariably it's the chairman's hand everyone shakes.

After all, it was the chairman who pointed his finger at a member of his board and said "it's your responsibility from now on."

So, someone got the job of representing his company's interests in a development costing millions.

And that someone had the presence of mind to phone IDC.

Unlike any other design and construction company, IDC will not sub-contract any part of the design and planning process.

No matter how small. It's the only way we can be accountable for an entire design, engineering and construction programme.

It also happens to be the only way IDC has conducted its business in over 25 years.

And in our experience there is no other way to deliver what you want on time and on budget.

The value of having all the professionals you need under one roof can be calculated.

There is a constant exchange of ideas. A continuous examination of materials, costs, timing.

As an essential member of the project team, it's more effective and efficient for you to have us all in one place. Even at short notice, your project team can be quickly assembled.

Many of your questions can be answered on the spot.

But of real consequence to us all, you always know what's happening every step of the way.

With IDC, you're always in control because we are.

For more about a way of doing business your chairman will applaud, write to Clive Hicks at The IDC Group plc, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire CV37 9NJ.

Or telephone 0789 204288. Or telex 311201.

IDC
DESIGN • CONSTRUCT • ENGINEER
You don't need anyone else.

Pretoria likely to drop its case against Catholic archbishop

From Michael Hornsby
Johannesburg

The South African authorities have decided not to proceed with their prosecution of Mgr Denis Hurley, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Durban, for alleged violations of the police Act, legal sources disclosed at the weekend.

Mgr Hurley, who is also president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, which comprises the bishops of South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, Swaziland, is due to appear in the regional magistrate's court in Pretoria today.

The sources said, however, they had been told the state would not lead any evidence, in which case counsel Mgr Hurley, who pleaded not guilty to the charges at a hearing in October, would ask for an acquittal.

The Archbishop is accused of publishing matter about the police without having reasonable grounds for believing it to be true. The charge arises out of a press conference he gave in February, 1983, at which he alleged that atrocities had been committed by a special counter-insurgency police unit in Namibia.

He cited two incidents which had come to his attention. One involving the beating to death of two school teachers in the Kavango region, the other the massacre of an entire family in northern Ovamboland, allegedly by the police unit, which is known as Koevoet (Afrikaans for "crowbar").

The trial, had it gone ahead, would have been the first of a Catholic archbishop anywhere

100 blacks injured in mine clash

About 100 black miners were injured, one seriously, when police and security guards fired birdshot at strikers at the East Driefontein gold mine, west of Johannesburg. They are protesting at poor food, handling of disciplinary cases and assaults by white miners on black workers.

in the world in the last 30 years, according to the Catholic Institute for International Relations in London. The case had aroused widespread concern abroad.

It is unclear why the authorities started the prosecution, only to drop it. It may have been intended as a warning to the archbishop and other troublesome clerics, or a case of over-zealousness. Low-echelon officials acting initially without regard to broader political implications.



Mgr Hurley: Accused police of atrocities

The trial would have given a public airing of the voluminous evidence of Koevoet atrocities, causing the Government considerable embarrassment. The truth of at least one of the allegations made by the archbishop has been broadly substantiated at an inquest in Namibia.

● **FOUR FREED:** A total of 18-term security prisoners - the term for those convicted of politically-motivated offences - have accepted the offer of conditional release made last month by President Botha, according to the Ministry of Justice.

Four of the men had been released, the ministry statement said, but it had been decided, at the request of some of the former prisoners and their relatives, that their names should not be revealed. The condition of their release is that they renounce violence.

Mr Nelson Mandela and other leading members of the banned African National Congress serving life terms have rejected the offer. Those who accepted are thought to be mainly members of the smaller Pan-African Congress, which broke away from the ANC in the late 1950s.

In another development, a survey by *The Sunday Star* newspaper of black opinion in Johannesburg and Soweto has found that Mr Mandela is by far the most popular black leader, getting the support of 73 per cent of those polled. Bishop Desmond Tutu, the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, scored 14 per cent, and Chief Gatsha Buthezi, the Zulu leader, only 5 per cent.



Battle scarred: A New Caledonia tribal leader, Jacob Nepamoindou, is led away for treatment after being injured in a clash with police using tear gas and concussion grenades. The tribe had tried to prevent anti-independence white settlers from holding a beach picnic near Thio.

Emotional Reagan plea for Contras

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington

In an emotional appeal for a resumption of covert aid to anti-Sandinista rebels, President Reagan compared the support which the US has been giving Nicaragua "freedom fighters" to the aid that foreigners gave American revolutionaries fighting the British during the War of Independence.

In his regular weekend broadcast the President said: "America may never have been born without the help and support of freedom-loving people in Europe, of Lafayette and Von Steuben and Kosciuszko, and now free people of El Salvador, Honduras and, yes, Nicaragua, ask for our help. There are over 15,000 freedom fighters struggling for liberty and democracy in Nicaragua and helping to stem subversion in El Salvador."

The speech, which contained some of Mr Reagan's strongest language so far about the Sandinista Government, marked a new effort by the Administration to win Congressional approval of \$14 million (\$12 million) in covert assistance to the Nicaraguan rebels, known as Contras.

Congress appropriated \$14 million for the rebels in autumn, but said the money could not be spent until Congress specifically voted for its release some time after February. At present there is little enthusiasm in Congress for releasing the money.

Another Anzus sea exercise cancelled

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

The Reagan Administration has confirmed that a second set of military exercises with New Zealand has been cancelled in retaliation for Wellington's refusal to allow a port call by an American destroyer.

US officials said yesterday that the entire security relationship was under review because of New Zealand's policy of forbidding visits by ships carrying nuclear weapons.

It is expected that almost all military ties, including the exchange of intelligence information between the two countries, will be curtailed or unless New Zealand modifies its anti-nuclear policies.

Officials said the Administration was using its dispute with New Zealand to discourage similar actions by other allies that have powerful anti-nuclear groups. The US believed a country could not have an alliance and avoid its full responsibilities.

● **MOSCOW:** *Pravda* yesterday accused the United States of preparing for failure at the Geneva arms talks before they had even begun (Richard Owen writes).

US aid to Sudan 'suspended'

From Nicholas Ashford
Washington

The United States has reportedly suspended payment of more than \$194 million (about £176 million) in economic assistance to Sudan, its largest recipient of aid in black Africa.

According to *The Washington Post*, the decision was made because of steady economic and political deterioration in Sudan,

caused partly by President Nimeiry's rigorous attempts to impose Islamic law throughout the country.

The reported American move follows similar action by the International Monetary Fund. A plan involving giving \$1.5 billion aid, and deferring debt payments, put together by the IMF has fallen apart.

President Nimeiry has been one of the US's closest allies in Africa.

However, his position has been greatly weakened because of the country's continuing economic crisis, the flood of refugees fleeing to Sudan, a prolonged drought, attempts at destabilization by President Gaddafi of Libya and growing opposition to his attempts to impose Islamic law.

The injunctions should limit the number to six, and it should be made clear that no legitimate distinction was to be drawn between so-called pickets stationed at the gates and the so-called demonstrators, who stood nearby.

Injunctions would be granted in respect of the five pits at which the plaintiffs were working, restraining the union and its officers, and the lodge officers from inciting, procuring, assisting, encouraging, or organizing members of the union or others to congregate or assemble at or near the entrance to the collieries; otherwise than (a) for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information or peacefully persuading any person to work or abstain from working; and (b) otherwise than in numbers not exceeding six.

Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC and Mr Alan Newman for the plaintiffs; Mr Anthony Scrivenor, QC and Mr Jeremy McMullen for the South Wales Union and its officers; Mr John Hendy and Miss Beverly Lang for the NUM, its officers and members of the national co-ordinating committee.

MR JUSTICE SCOTT said that on March 9, 1984, the conference of the NUM (South Wales) Area resolved to support any other area which decided to take strike action against the National Coal Board, and also resolved, itself, to stop work on March 12.

The plaintiffs, some willingly and some reluctantly, obeyed the call for strike action, and the strike remained solid until November in South Wales, when some union members, including 12 of the plaintiffs, returned to work.

Their return was met by picketing or demonstrations, and various incidents occurred between working and striking miners, some of them involving violence.

On January 7, 1985, the plaintiffs issued a writ and notice of motion, seeking a variety of injunctions against the South Wales union, its

Kasparov expected to escape censure

From Richard Owen
Moscow

Despite acute embarrassment and anger on the part of Soviet officials over Gary Kasparov's unprecedented outburst against the abandonment of the world chess championship, chess experts said it was unlikely that he would be persecuted or punished.

But by disrupting Friday's press conference in Moscow and condemning the president of the International Chess Federation (FIDE), Mr Florencio Campomanes, for staging a "well-rehearsed show", the 21-year-old challenger had taken the calculated risk that his star status would protect him from official wrath.

Yesterday Mr Campomanes defended his controversial decision to end the match, in which Kasparov had begun to make a remarkable comeback against Anatoly Karpov, aged 33, the champion. In an interview in *Soviet Sports*, Mr Campomanes said both players had wanted to continue, but he felt that their duel had turned into a "battle of endurance".

The terms of the new match in September would be agreed by a Fide congress in Austria in August, he said. The physical condition of the players after more than five months, as well as "financial considerations", had made him ask himself whether so many "great sacrifices" were really necessary.

The ruling is widely seen in Moscow as favouring Karpov. But some chess experts were critical of Kasparov's angry refusal to "play his role" in an "unnecessary spectacle", arguing that the decision to begin again with the score at zero was to Kasparov's advantage. The score was 5-3 against him and although Karpov was in bad shape he only needed one more win to keep the crown, one source commented.

Officials were sensitive yesterday to suggestions that the affair had been mishandled. Tass quoted several officials, including the Yugoslav referee Mr Svetozar Gligoric, as saying that the organization of the match had been excellent but Karpov and Kasparov were really tired and Mr Campomanes had made the right decision. Forty-eight games was far beyond the limit for one match, and the September match would be limited to 24 games.

Mr Campomanes said he bore personal responsibility for the match.

Thais take 40,000 to safety

Bangkok - almost 40,000 Cambodian refugees were moved yesterday from a temporary evacuation site on the Thai border to a new camp six miles inside Thailand to protect them from Vietnamese attacks (Neil Kelly writes).

Nearly a quarter of a million Cambodian refugees have fled into Thailand since November following the capture of the resistance group camps on the border by Vietnamese and Cambodian Government forces.

Gromyko trip

Moscow - The Kremlin announced that Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, will pay an official visit to Italy at the end of this month, dampening speculation about an imminent political crisis over President Chernenko's health.

Explosion 'plot'

Ouagadougou (AFP) - Burkina Faso has called on the Ivory Coast to account for an explosion at a hotel there last week apparently aimed at Captain Thomas Sandara, the visiting Burkina Faso head of state.

Reburial halted

Nairobi - Plans to re-bury Ugandan Archbishop Janani Lubwira, murdered on the orders of Ugandan dictator Idi Amin in 1977, at Kampala Cathedral were cancelled after his family opposed the exhumation of his remains in northern Uganda.

Iraq amnesty

Baghdad (Reuters) - Iraq's ruling Revolutionary Command Council has ordered a general amnesty for all military deserters, the Defence Ministry newspaper *Al-Qadisiya* reported.

Corsican blasts

Ajaccio, Corsica (Reuters) - Three bombs planted by six men believed to be separatist guerrillas badly damaged a French military barracks on Corsica but two others were defused.

Press strike

Rome (Reuters) - Italy suffered its second 24-hour news blackout this month due to a strike by newspaper and broadcasting journalists over work contracts. Only the left-wing *Fuse Sera* appeared.

Crash havoc

Marbella (Reuters) - Six people were hurt when an unidentified British youth raced a stolen truck through red lights and caused some 20 car crashes in this Spanish resort. The youth was arrested.

Spy remand

Delhi (Reuters) - An unnamed retired Government official, the seventeenth suspect in India's spy scandal, was remanded in custody until Friday, the Press Trust of India said.

Law Report February 18 1985 Chancery Division

Mass picketing a common law nuisance and statutory offence under 1875 Act

Thomas and Others v National Union of Mineworkers (South Wales) Area and Others
Before Mr Justice Scott
[Judgment delivered February 11]

"Mass picketing was clearly both a common law nuisance and an offence under section 7 of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act 1875, and, in proceedings by *Thomas and Others* against the National Union of Mineworkers (South Wales) Area, six of its officers, and the National Union of Mineworkers, its president, vice-president and general secretary and 10 other members of its executive committee and/or the national co-ordinating committee, Mr Justice Scott, in the Chancery Division, granted interlocutory injunctions restraining the South Wales union, its agents and officers, including lodge officers, from inciting, procuring, assisting, encouraging or organizing members of the union or others to congregate or assemble at or near the entrance to five named collieries otherwise than (a) for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information or peacefully persuading any person to work or abstain from working; and (b) otherwise than in numbers not exceeding six."

Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC and Mr Alan Newman for the plaintiffs; Mr Anthony Scrivenor, QC and Mr Jeremy McMullen for the South Wales Union and its officers; Mr John Hendy and Miss Beverly Lang for the NUM, its officers and members of the national co-ordinating committee.

MR JUSTICE SCOTT said that on March 9, 1984, the conference of the NUM (South Wales) Area resolved to support any other area which decided to take strike action against the National Coal Board, and also resolved, itself, to stop work on March 12.

The plaintiffs, some willingly and some reluctantly, obeyed the call for strike action, and the strike remained solid until November in South Wales, when some union members, including 12 of the plaintiffs, returned to work.

Their return was met by picketing or demonstrations, and various incidents occurred between working and striking miners, some of them involving violence.

On January 7, 1985, the plaintiffs issued a writ and notice of motion, seeking a variety of injunctions against the South Wales union, its

officers, and the NUM and its officers, and against the national co-ordinating committee which had been set up on May 10, 1984. It was claimed that the picketing and demonstrations, which were still continuing, represented serious infringements of the plaintiffs' civil rights, and that the picketing was unlawful and *ultra vires* the union's rules.

After reviewing the facts, his Lordship said that the position seemed to be that a regular daily average of from 50 to 70 striking miners attended at the colliery gates. Six stood close to the gates and the rest were placed back from the road so as to allow vehicles carrying working miners to pass.

Abuse was hurled at the vehicles and the miners inside. Police were in attendance. The picketing and demonstrating took place against a background of high community tension, and known anger by the pickets or demonstrators against the working miners. It could not be suggested that such picketing or demonstrations were other than highly intimidating to any ordinary person.

Three questions arose as to picketing at the colliery gates: (1) Whether the picketing sought to be restrained was a tort against the particular plaintiffs. The phrase "unlawful" was unhelpful and misleading, being sometimes used to describe picketing in the course of which criminal offences were committed, sometimes where picketing was tortious, and sometimes where it was both tortious and criminal.

In this action the plaintiffs were asserting private rights under the civil law, and in such an action they could complain of what was tortious, but it was for the public prosecutor or the Attorney General to control the commission of criminal offences in the course of picketing, and not for the plaintiffs to do so. The question for the court was therefore whether the picketing was tortious, not whether it was criminal.

(2) Whether the defendants, or any of them, were responsible in law for the picketing complained of.

(3) Assuming answers favourable to the plaintiffs on the first two questions, whether injunctions should be granted, and if so, in what terms.

Mr Blom-Cooper's main argument was that the picketing was an offence under section 7 of the Conspiracy and Protection of

Property Act 1875, and was therefore tortious. But after considering *J. Lyons & Sons v Wilkins* (1896) 1 Ch 811; (1899) 1 Ch 255 and *Lock & Co Ltd v Operation Prime* (1966) 1 All ER 1000, his Lordship concluded that that argument put the cart before the horse, and involved a misuse of section 7.

But on any reasonable view of the defendants' own evidence, immunity from liability for tortious acts could not be claimed for persons who regularly assembled at colliery gates. It might be that the six persons selected to stand near the gates could claim immunity, but the many others certainly could not do so. Their object in attending was obviously not to obtain or communicate information.

Was it peacefully to persuade working miners to abstain from working? If so, what was the need for so many people, for the police presence, and for vehicles to bring the working miners safely into the collieries.

Picketing at people's houses or places of education clearly could not qualify for immunity. It did not follow that because picketing could not be brought within the section granting immunity, that it was therefore tortious, and to decide whether picketing falling outside the section was tortious it was necessary to examine the general law of torts.

As a supplement to his main argument Mr Blom-Cooper submitted that the picketing was tortious under a number of heads, first as representing an "assault", in that miners going to work were put in fear of violence.

His Lordship did not accept that head of tort, since an assault was defined in *Clark & Lindsell on Torts* (15th edition, 1982) as "an overt act indicating an immediate intention to commit a battery, coupled with the capacity to carry that intention into effect", and it could not be committed unless the capacity existed at the time the overt act was committed. Since the working miners were in vehicles, and the picketers were held back from the vehicles, it was difficult to see how the most violent of threats or gestures could be said to constitute an assault.

Alternatively, it was said that picketing involved an obstruction of the highway for which working miners could sue in tort, but after referring to *Broom v DPP* (1974) AC 387 and *Hubbard v Pitt* (1976)

QB 142), on which reliance was placed, his Lordship concluded that those cases did not provide authority for the startling proposition that picketing was a special damage which could sue for obstruction of the highway, as such.

Then it was said that picketing was tortious at the suit of the plaintiffs as being unlawful interference with the performance of contracts of employment between them and the NCB. But in his Lordship's view the picketing in the present case did not fulfil the requirement laid down in *Meridian Island Shipping Corporation v Laughton* ([1993] 2 AC 570) as being necessary to constitute a tort, namely that it was preventing performance by the NCB of any term of obligation under the plaintiffs' employment contracts.

Mr Blom-Cooper referred also to the tort of intimidation, meaning not the well-known tort established by *Rookes v Barnard* ([1964] AC 1129), a tort which had nothing to do with the present case, but the tort which he submitted was committed by a person who intimidated another. The working miners were, he said, being intimidated by the pickets at the colliery gates - another formulation of the argument based on section 7 of the 1875 Act - since, it was said, with a view to compelling working miners to abstain from working, the pickets were committing breaches of section 7 and intimidating the working miners.

But that approach, on authority, was wrong, since the tortious conduct had to be identified. Nevertheless, although his Lordship could not accept that approach, he was in full agreement with Mr Blom-Cooper's general submission regarding the state affairs at the colliery gates, which, so it was said, was intimidation.

The working miners were entitled to use the highway for the purpose of entering and leaving their places of work. In exercising that right they were having to suffer the presence and behaviour of the pickets. The law had recognized that unreasonable interference with the rights of others was actionable in tort, the law of nuisance being a classic example.

Nuisance strictly was confined to activity which audibly interfered with the use and enjoyment of land. But there was no reason why the law should not, on a similar basis, protect the enjoyment of other rights, and all citizens had the right

to use the public highway. The tort could be described as unreasonable interference with that right, the label of the tort did not matter.

Between the rights of the working miners and those of the pickets or demonstrators, picketing, or demonstrating, was not, *per se*, a common law nuisance, see *Ward, Lock & Co Ltd*. The working miners could only complain of conduct which harassed them in their entry into or egress from the collieries. In the present case with a daily average of 50 to 70 men shouting abuse in circumstances that required a police presence and for the working miners to be conveyed in vehicles there was plainly unreasonable harassment.

As to the question of responsibility, on the evidence that his Lordship had seen, neither the NUM nor the national co-ordinating committee had played a part in organizing colliery gate picketing, or indeed any picketing in the South Wales area. They had no control over that, and therefore no injunctions could be granted against them on that ground.

The second, third and fourth defendants were trustees against whom there was no evidence linking them to the organization of colliery gate picketing. The fifth, sixth and seventh were the union's principal officers, against whom there was some evidence that they were responsible for the general picketing policy put into effect by the lodges.

Each, in his Lordship's view, was responsible for taking appropriate steps to see that the union obeyed any order made against it, and he therefore proposed to leave the liability on that basis and not make any order against them personally.

The real question concerned the responsibility of the lodges, and through them, of the South Wales union. None of the lodge officers were a defendant, but the lodges were constituent parts of the union. Their powers and duties were left by the union's officers, and they were to be exercised in accordance with the union's local rules, and the overall responsibility must lie with the union itself.

Mr Scrivenor referred to *Heaton's Transport (St Helens) Ltd v TGNWU* ([1973] AC 15) on the question of vicarious liability for the lodges. The House of Lords' decision in that case led to the conclusion that the South Wales union was responsible, on ordinary principles of vicarious liability, for what was

done by the lodges and their officers, in arranging picketing. Mr Scrivenor impressed upon the court that given the strength of feeling in the South Wales area, towns and villages against those breaking the strike and returning to work, spontaneous attendance of large numbers and expression of abuse, anger and sometimes violence were all to be expected. That might well be right, but it was clear that some degree of organization by the lodges did regularly take place.

The extent of organization was likely to vary from lodge to lodge, but the evidence was that the lodge officers regarded it as their duty to see that the colliery gates were picketed, and there was usually a lodge officer in attendance on the picket line and he had authority, as evidenced by his selection of the six who should stand near the gates. The area minutes also established a policy of picketing in large numbers, a policy no doubt required to be implemented by the lodges.

On the question whether to grant injunctions at this interlocutory stage, his Lordship was satisfied that the plaintiffs did need the protection of injunctions; he did not see why, day after day, they should be expected to put up with harassment from pickets. Every citizen in this country had the right to go about his lawful business without suffering intimidation or abuse. The plaintiffs had that right and were entitled to look to the courts for protection.

Mr Scrivenor pointed out the difficulties that such an order might lead to. There were real difficulties with which, as his Lordship agreed, he must try to deal. The court could not recognize the plaintiffs' rights but decline on the ground of difficulty to enforce them.

The injunctions had to state the nature of the picketing which was to be restrained, and had to be specific, dealing with the intimidatory quality of the picketing and the abuse and threats which accompanied it.

It was tortious for the union to organize picketing on an intimidatory scale. In his Lordship's view, the numbers should be limited in accordance with the code of practice which had been approved by both Houses of Parliament under the Employment Code of Practice (Picketing) Order (SI 1980 No 1757).

The legitimate purpose of picketing was peaceful persuasion, or peaceful communication or obtaining of information. Threats of

violence were inconsistent with that purpose, and while some use of insulting language might be consistent with it, abusive language carried to extremes and persisted in over a long period it became tortious.

The duty of those organizing picketing was to do their best to see that threats of violence were not offered, and that the use of strong language did not get out of hand. The number of pickets was kept down to six, the problems about verbal abuse and threats became unimportant.

The injunctions should limit the number to six, and it should be made clear that no legitimate distinction was to be drawn between so-called pickets stationed at the gates and the so-called demonstrators, who stood nearby.

Injunctions would be granted in respect of the five pits at which the plaintiffs were working, restraining the union and its officers, and the lodge officers from inciting, procuring, assisting, encouraging, or organizing members of the union or others to congregate or assemble at or near the entrance to the collieries; otherwise than (a) for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information or peacefully persuading any person to work or abstain from working; and (b) otherwise than in numbers not exceeding six. Picketing at the Cross Keys Training College would likewise be restrained by injunction.

As to the second part of the plaintiffs' claim, to restrain other picketing within or outside the South Wales area, as being unlawful or *ultra vires*, while his Lordship agreed that it must be *ultra vires* for a union to embark on a series of criminal acts, it would not necessarily be so if there was only a risk that such acts might be committed.

If the acts could be done lawfully there was no reason why the union should not authorize them, and a fortiori if there was only a risk that torts might be committed.

The union's rules empowered it to engage in picketing, and no injunction would be granted in respect of other pits in South Wales or at other industrial premises, because (i) no working miners at other pits had come forward to complain; (ii) his Lordship was not prepared to act on the basis of the evidence colliery gate picketing was not being supported out of union funds; (iv) it was obviously possible for picketing to be carried out without tortious or criminal

acts; and (v) on account of the difficulty in devising injunctions in workable terms on the one hand which did not restrain lawful conduct on the other hand, a clear need had been made out.

Secondary picketing was bound not to qualify for immunity under section 15 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974, such picketing was bound to be tortious, since it was difficult to think of picketing which did not involve interference with contracts, but his Lordship disagreed with Mr Blom-Cooper that it was bound to be criminal under section 7.

There was no statutory provision that made secondary picketing, *per se*, a common-law nuisance. Mass picketing was, however, clearly both a common-law nuisance and an offence under section 7. But there was no evidence that mass secondary picketing had been organized by the South Wales union, although it would doubtless render the union liable in tort. It could not be said to be *ultra vires* the union and no injunction would be granted.

His Lordship declined to follow the decision of Mr Justice Vinelott in *Taylor v NUM (Derbyshire Area)* ([1978] 1 All ER 1000), in granting an injunction to restrain the use of funds to support the strike, because the position in Derbyshire, where the strike was not official differed fundamentally from the present case. But an injunction would be granted to restrain implementation of a resolution of the union to indemnify union members in respect of fines which might be imposed for offences committed on picket lines, on the same basis as in *Drake v Morgan* ([1978] 1 All ER 1000).

The claim against the NUM and the national co-ordinating committee failed because the court was not satisfied, on the evidence before it, that secondary picketing organized by the union had been *ultra vires*, and any encouragement by the NUM or the committee had been in furtherance of a trade dispute and protected under section 13 of the 1974 Act, since the acts were not "in the course of picketing", so as to be within the operation of section 14(2) of the Employment Act 1980. The application against the NUM and the committee would therefore be dismissed.

Solicitors: Spinkens, Pontypridd; Brian Thompson and Partners, Cardiff; Self, Sedley & Williams.

Walesa defies threat of jail and repeats Solidarity strike call

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Rising arrest and a possible five-year jail term, the Solidarity leader, Mr Lech Walesa, defied government warnings at the weekend and urged all members of the banned trade union to stage a strike against planned price rises.

Mr Walesa, a Nobel Peace Prize laureate, was summoned to the Gdansk prosecutor's office on Saturday, where he was told he and seven other union activists picked up in a raid on Wednesday were being investigated on charges of inciting public unrest.

If the authorities decide to press the charges, it could mean a three-year jail sentence. But Mr Walesa was also told he was

being investigated on charges of "fulfilling a leading role in a union which was dissolved".

But as he left the office after 90 minutes of fruitless questioning - Mr Walesa refused to answer during the prosecutor's interrogation - the former Solidarity chairman made quite clear that he was not going to be silenced. "The prosecutor warned me that if I continued these activities, I would find myself in a different situation. I replied that I would continue them immediately after leaving his office and said goodbye."

He then called again for the planned 15-minute protest strike. "I remind again all Solidarity members that the call

to protest action on February 28, 1985, is still valid."

Mr Walesa has been the object of police harassment and propaganda attacks since his release from internment in November, 1982, but this seems to be the closest he has come to arrest since the banning of Solidarity. The police raid on Wednesday, which resulted in the temporary arrest of the prominent dissident historian Mr Adam Michnik, and Solidarity leaders Mr Bogdan Lis and Mr Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, has signalled a new phase in police handling of the political opposition to General Jaruzelski.

After the morale-boosting trial of the four Secret Police killers of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, the security services appear to be determined to show they are not paralysed and will stamp on any attempt to reconstruct underground Solidarity.

The new phase, according to some sources, has also shown that the authorities have overcome their inhibition about jailing Mr Walesa. His arrest is no longer considered taboo. It would show Moscow, after the Popieluszko trial, that the Government has not gone soft on "counter-revolutionaries".

Mr Walesa says otherwise - the authorities "do not have enough courage to imprison" him, he declared at the weekend.



Embrace for Mr Walesa from a Gdansk well-wisher.

Rising death toll shows power of Maoist guerrillas



The communist rebellion in the Philippines, once dismissed as an "irritant" by President Marcos, has grown into a full-blown military operation. In the first of two articles, Keith Dutton in Manila examines the rapid growth of the Maoist New People's Army.

The rebels attacked in six trucks driven right to the gates of the military outpost of Alpha Company - on the outskirts of the southern Philippines logging town of Lianga.

By nightfall, after four hours of battle, one of the bloodiest



clashes of the 16-year-old communist rebellion was over with 58 dead. The military count was 15 soldiers and 11 civilians dead and 32 rebels of the New People's Army killed.

On a hastily arranged visit to the battle site, the acting armed forces' chief, Lieutenant-General Fidel Ramos, found more to worry about than just the high death toll. The rebels, he was told during a briefing, had spent eight hours in the vicinity but not one to the 8,000 residents alerted the military to their presence.

The people were "not concerned" and there seemed to be no rapport. The people were "not concerned" and there seemed to be no rapport between civilians and soldiers, General Ramos was told, because the military was blamed for the earlier killing of several innocent townsmen.

Further south, in Davao City, Police Corporal Ladislao Castillo was drinking coffee in a crowded canteen when three men approached from behind and casually shot him in the head. They stole his pistol before they fled.

Last year 70 policemen were shot dead in Davao City in almost identical execution-style operations carried out by the NPA's "Sparrow Unit", a liquidation squad so named because it hops from one killing to another in a city-wide search for arms.

The incidents reflect the growing strength and momentum of the communist rebellion. In ambushes, raids, assassinations and other incidents in the first 10 months of 1984 a total of 2,650 people, including 800 soldiers, were killed by the NPA, which lost 895 of its own



On the alert: A woman of the ragtag anti-rebel militia.

men. The death toll was 20 per cent higher than for the same period in 1983.

The Maoist NPA began its revolutionary war against the Government of President Ferdinand Marcos in 1969 with 60 recruits and 35 rifles. Today it has at least 12,000 guerrilla fighters, according to military

estimates, and claims an arsenal of 20,000 firearms. From their traditional home base in central Luzon, north of Manila, NPA rebels now operate in 80 per cent of the Philippines' 73 provinces, military officials said.

At least 20 per cent of all villages in the country are

communist-influenced and NPA strength has been growing since 1981 by 23 per cent a year, the Defence Minister, Mr Juan Ponce Enrile told, a ruling party caucus last month. If nothing is done to counteract the NPA advance effectively, he said recently, the NPA will match the Government's firepower in three to five years.

Early signs are that the NPA is switching from small-unit guerrilla operations to regular mobile warfare with battalion-strength units.

But he said the NPA "does not exercise effective political control over any part of the country from which they cannot be dislodged. Their so-called 'liberated areas' are, to say the least, a figment of their propaganda".

The guerrilla campaign began with small platoons of up to 20 men operating in remote areas of the country. By the end of the 1970s, company-size bands of 100 men or more operated more openly, raiding military patrols and isolated communities.

Today NPA battalions of 300 men are regularly ambushing mobile convoys, raiding towns and attacking military outposts and army camps. In southern Mindanao, the most militarized island in the archipelago and a communist "hot spot", there were 876 NPA-initiated incidents last year, 85 per cent more than in 1983.

From 1972, when Mr Marcos imposed martial law, until the first quarter of 1984, a total of 5.7 million people were displaced, the Red Cross said in its annual report.

Tomorrow: Army abuses

Greenland flag raises Nordic fury

From Christopher Follett, Copenhagen

Greenland's new national flag, selected by a vote in the local Parliament, has drawn criticism from the Lutheran Church, heraldic experts and politicians - and created a political furor throughout Scandinavia.

The flag, one of 579 designs submitted, has a circular rising sun motif, set against a red and white ground. It was passed at the weekend by 14 votes to 11 after two years of wrangling.

It is intended to mark Greenland's new non-European Eskimo identity, after achieving home rule from Denmark in 1979 and finally quitting the EEC on February 1 this year.

Nordic politicians and church leaders are upset because it is the only flag of the seven Scandinavian countries not to incorporate a Crusader cross. A Danish heraldic expert has dismissed it as being "a compromise between the Japanese and Polish flags", although its red and white colouring emphasizes the link with Denmark and the sun and light symbol is central to Eskimo culture.

The new flag is fittingly to be hoisted for the first time on June 21, the territory's national day and the summer solstice.

Italy gets tougher tax laws

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has approved the Government's controversial taxation law, whose principal object is to prevent evasion and stop the exploitation of semi-legal loopholes in the old fiscal structure.

The measure went through by 255 votes to 89, with 140 abstentions, mostly Communists. It is estimated that about 40 official supporters of the coalition government voted against the measure.

The success is largely due to the perseverance of Signor Bruno Visentini, the Minister of Finance, who had to fight hard against some of the coalition's allies, to the point that he repeatedly declared that failure of the Bill or its substantial alteration would have brought about his resignation.

Two of the law's innovations are seen to be particularly efficacious for tax collectors. One sets out certain conditions by which they can calculate taxes due according to standards of living and to likely levels of production of individual firms.

A second is that ownership of family businesses can no longer be divided for tax purposes among many members of the family, which meant in some cases that no tax was paid.

Argentina vents anger at Falklands constitution

From Douglas Tweedale, Buenos Aires

Argentina has criticized a British plan for a new constitution in the Falkland Islands, saying it would give the islanders veto power over parliamentary decision and that it blocks efforts to find a peaceful solution to the dispute over sovereignty.

A communiqué issued on Saturday by the Foreign Ministry states that the proposed new constitution implies a disregard for United Nations resolutions, in particular Resolution 31/49, "which calls on both sides to abstain from taking unilateral decisions which modify the existing situation".

Argentina also accused Britain of "twisting the principle of self-determination" by granting the islanders what it claims is a veto power over Parliament.

British seamen cleared in drug smuggling case

Boston (Reuters) - Four British seamen, jailed since November when their ship was seized off the United States coast, were acquitted yesterday of trying to smuggle 35 tonnes of marijuana valued at \$28 million (about £25 million) into the US.

The seamen, from Kent, burst into tears as the verdict was announced.

The four - and two other crewmen - were arrested after the marijuana was found hidden under 20 tonnes of crushed gravel in the false bottom of a freighter.

They were Mr Kevin Barry Tait, aged 23, of Kingsbury, Ashford; Mr Wesley Simmonds, 20, of Harrietsham; Mr Gary Mallion, 24, and his brother, Mr Andreas George Mallion, 25, both of Maidstone.

On Thursday Judge Arthur Garrity, citing lack of evidence, ordered the acquittal of two others of the crew, Barry James Cogger, aged 23, and John Harrison, 45.



The British Government has filed a \$270 million (£245m) damage suit against the accountants of Mr John DeLoe's (above) motor company in connection with the collapse of its sports car plant in Northern Ireland. The suit alleges Arthur Andersen and Co. was negligent in failing to uncover accounting irregularities and practised public relations and gross incompetence.

Would you wait a year before you had it fixed?

Of course not.
In fact, you've probably got a maintenance contract to make sure vital office equipment doesn't crack up.
But what about your employees? Even more vital to your business, surely? Yet any one of them could be working under par for months or even a year before they get treatment. Unless you've got BUPA CompanyCare.

Consider the benefits:
Low cost maintenance. For around £100 a year, you can cover a valuable

employee. (Compare that cost with your computer service plan.)
Prompt treatment. At times to suit them and you.
Private room. With a telephone and unrestricted visiting. So they're not out of touch even if they are out of the office.
Quicker return to work. And to peak performance.
Don't wait a year or even another month. Find out more about BUPA CompanyCare. Telephone us or return the coupon today.

Please tell me how my company can profit from its members BUPA CompanyCare Group. Send this coupon now to BUPA FREEPOST, London WC2R 3BR. Or ring one of the numbers below.

Name _____
Position _____
Company _____
Address _____
Postcode _____
Tel No. _____
No. of Employees _____
Nature of Business _____
Size _____

BUPA CompanyCare
It makes all the difference.

Annual subscription for an employee aged 16-65 on National Health Service. Only 5 employees needed to start a company pilot group.

Central London 01-433 5511; Belfast 0232 23223; Birmingham 021-433 5821; Bournemouth 07074 0570; Brighton 01223 62121; Bristol 01454 6331; Bromley 01-455 6331; Cambridge 0223 21611; Cardiff 01443 5111; Edinburgh 031-557 4100; Exeter 0324 1677; Glasgow 043-245 7554; Harrow 01-628 5511; Leeds 01434 1111; Liverpool 051-705 0905; Manchester 061-226 2222; Newcastle 0273 5111; Nottingham 01591 0570; Oxford 01865 2000; Staines 01895 2111; Telford 0523 2111; Walsford 0457 0100.

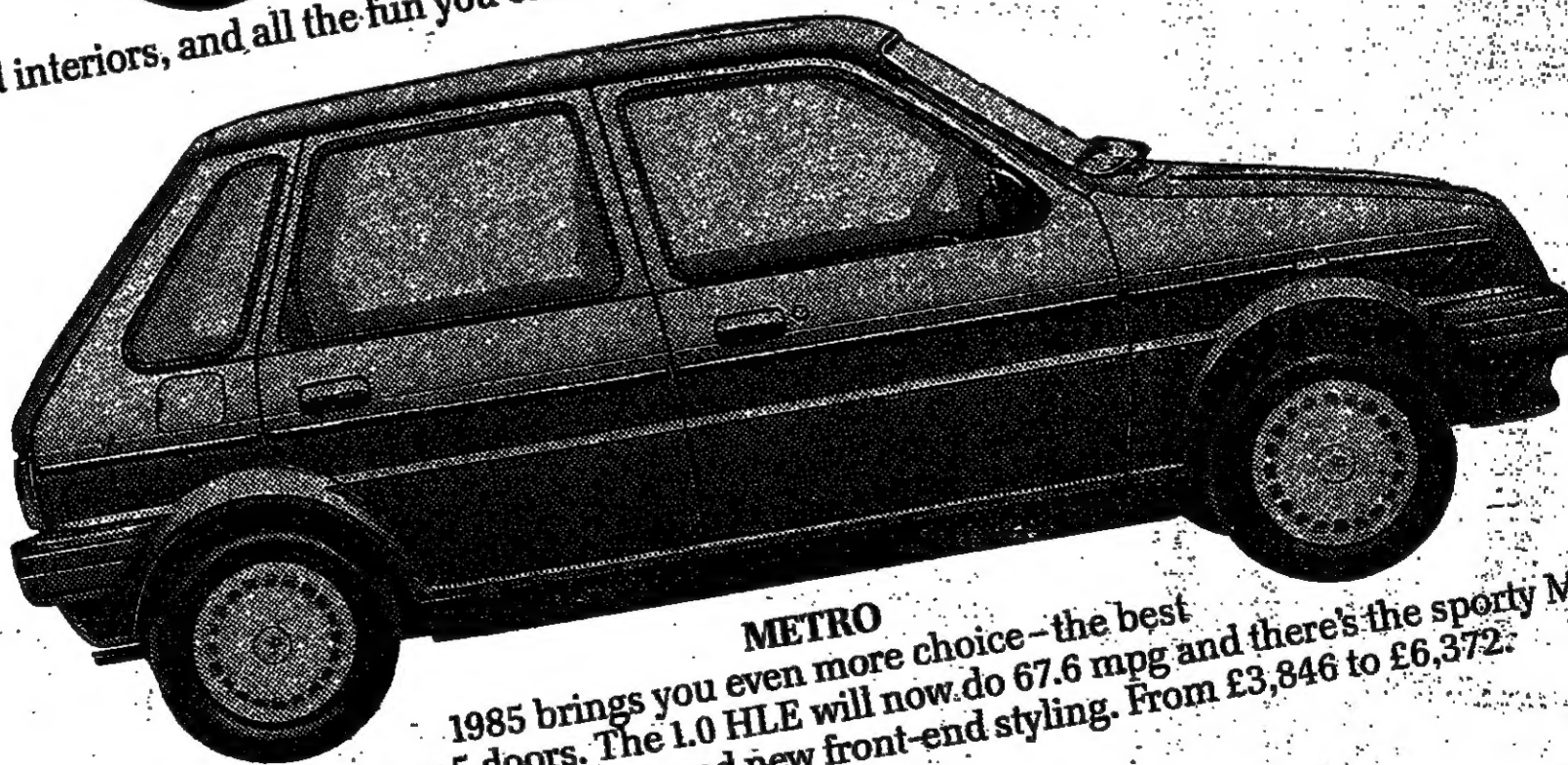
هاتف اعلان

AUSTIN ROVER

Europe's most exciting cars for '85.



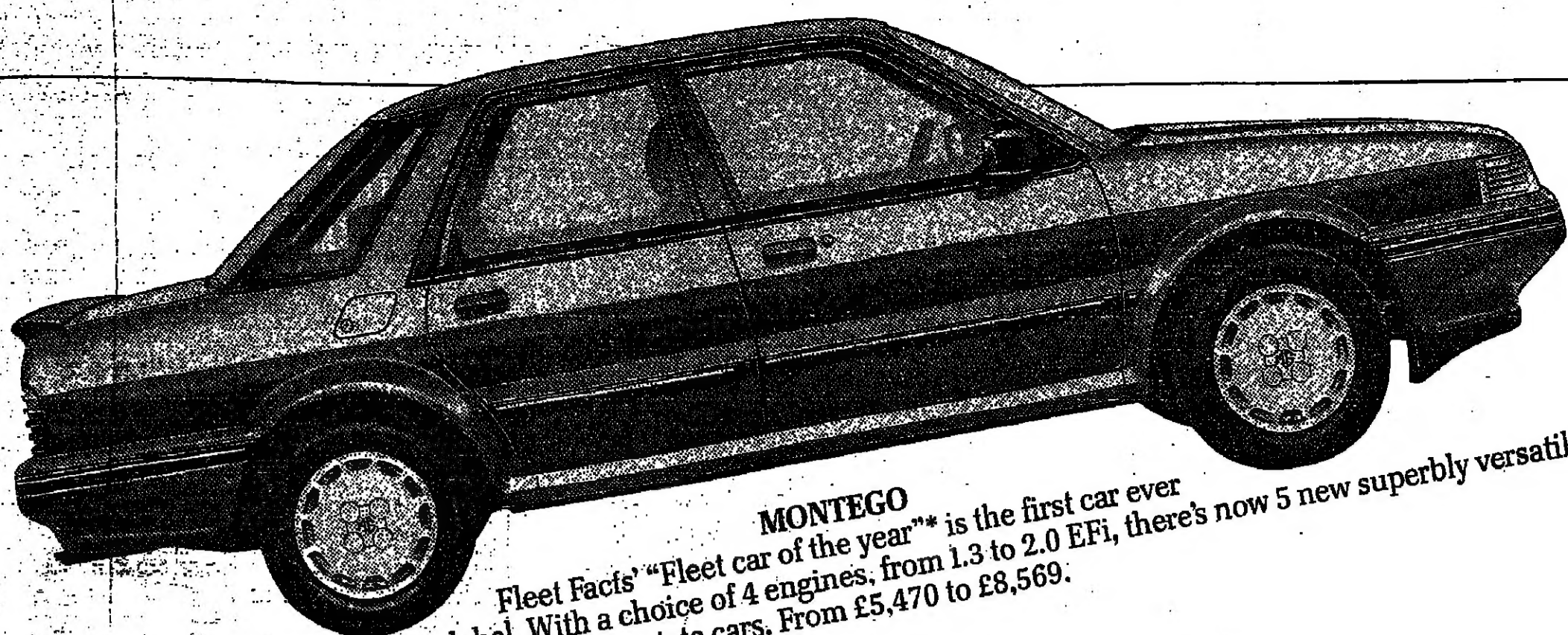
MINI
Smart new wheels with front disc brakes,
more refined interiors, and all the fun you can handle in Britain's best-loved small car. From £3,298 to £3,884.



METRO
1985 brings you even more choice - the best
selling British small car has 3 or 5 doors. The 1.0 HLE will now do 67.6 mpg and there's the sporty MG models.
Plus new interiors, new fascia, and new front-end styling. From £3,846 to £6,372.



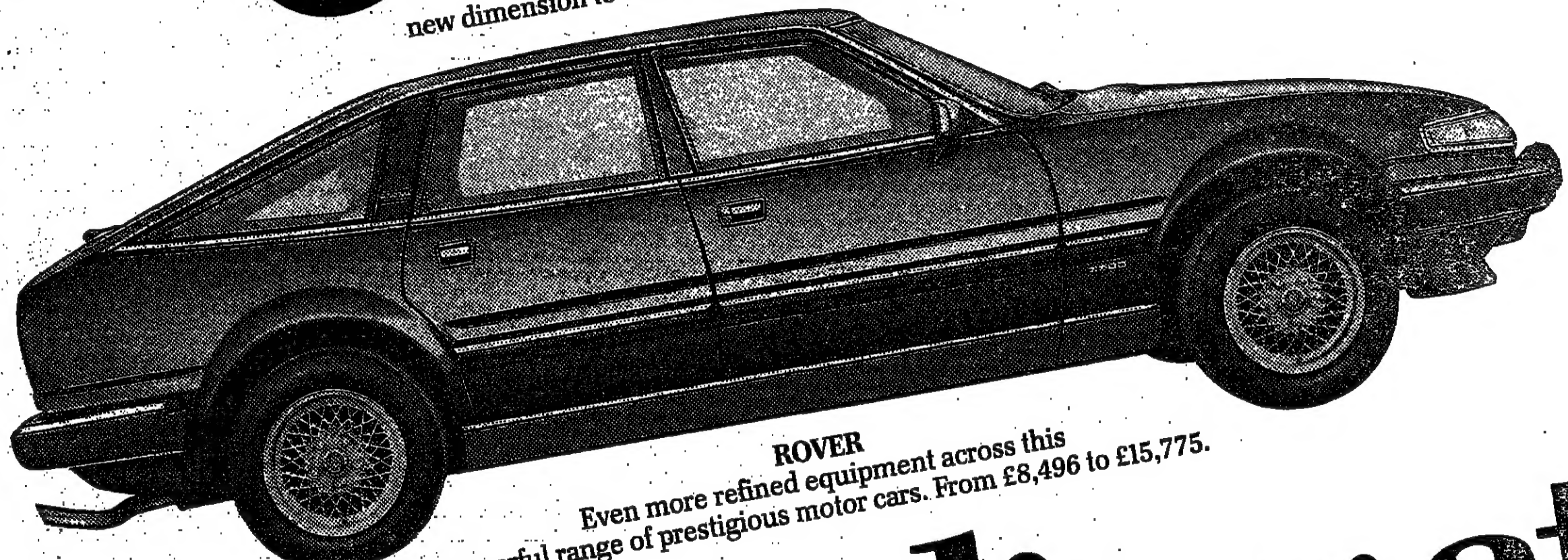
MAESTRO
3 new models for the Maestro range - including the
2 litre fuel-injected MG. Plus new interiors and a wider choice of 5-speed economy.
From £5,093 to £7,280.



MONTEGO
Fleet Facts' "Fleet car of the year" is the first car ever to carry the Design Centre label. With a choice of 4 engines, from 1.3 to 2.0 EFI, there's now 5 new superbly versatile estate cars. From £5,470 to £8,569.



ROVER 200 SERIES
These compact new Rovers bring a new dimension to the Rover breed. From £5,795 to £6,924.



ROVER
Even more refined equipment across this powerful range of prestigious motor cars. From £8,496 to £15,775.

Still dealing at '84 prices.

Not only are the new '85 models from Austin Rover the best ever, but they're still available at 1984 prices. And as if that wasn't value enough, we've given your local Austin Rover dealer the means to offer you massive savings and impressive part-exchange allowances even on these low low prices.

But if you're looking for a new car, you'd better act now. We're only offering this dramatically improved all British-built range at these exceptional prices for a limited period. See your Austin Rover dealer now.



From Austin Rover

DOT Figs: Metro 1.0 HLE simulated urban cycle 48.1 mpg/5.9L per 100km. Constant 56 mph 67.6 mpg/4.2L per 100km. Constant 75 mph 46.4 mpg/6.1L per 100km. Maestro 1.3L (3 speed): simulated urban cycle 37.0 mpg/7.6L per 100 km. Constant 56 mph 58.2 mpg/4.3L per 100 km. Constant 75 mph 40.7 mpg/6.8L per 100 km. Prices correct at time of going to press excluding number plates and delivery. *Fleet Facts December 1984.

هنا احذر الاموال

SPECTRUM

Colin Hughes begins a three-part series on the Armed Forces in the '80s

Class gives way to brains

BRITAIN'S FIGHTING FORCES

Officers, yes – but gentlemen? The new men in charge may not wear the old school tie, but they know every nut and microchip of the machinery in today's modern Army...

"What's your name?" the sergeant barked at the fresh-faced new recruit to one of the Army's most traditional regiments, the Royal Green Jackets. "William Molesworth-St Aubyn," came the reply. "I want your name, not your... address," the sergeant caustically snapped back.

Molesworth-St Aubyn, now captain in the regiment his father served in before him, tells the tale of his induction to service life in a bar full of young officers studying for the next phase of their careers at the Junior Division Staff College, Warminster.

At first glance his background would seem to confirm that social change in Britain's armed forces has been merely cosmetic. His family owns the Pencarrow estate in Cornwall, and he was joining up after education at Harrow.

But the right background is no longer a passport for young men like him into an easy life hiding behind conferred rank and burning off youthful energies in the officer's mess.

Half of the captains at the bar with him have degrees, ranging from classics to engineering. Several are from state schools. They would not have got there without surviving the Army's rigorous officer selection procedure. Last year 2,700 young men applied to the Regular Commissions Board. The Army looked at only 1,700, and selected 800.

These young officers at Warminster may spend their days briefing each other on Soviet firepower, attending lectures on NATO tactics. At night they write reports on international politics, or the sociology of Army life in Germany, or Northern Ireland.

Capt Molesworth-St Aubyn had to spend his first six months in the Green Jackets as the most junior rank, a private infantryman, living in cramped barracks and freezing trenches alongside the men he would soon command.

In fact any National Serviceman returning to his unit today would find the society of Britain's armed forces almost unrecognizable. Only the fact of wearing a uniform remains the same: behind lies a diversity of attitude and lifestyle which belies the widespread image of unimaginative conformity to a rigid hierarchy enforced by blind discipline.

"I had to learn what the men put up with, how they live. When I give an order today it is not from a lofty height. I know what it feels like."

This switch from the "yesir nosir" armed forces, to rank relationships which are readily relaxed, has strangely reinforced the tightness of discipline in action, as any officer who has served in Northern Ireland will tell you.

One of Capt Molesworth-St Aubyn's tutors, Major Mike Stubington, said: "We have had to change, partly because you simply could not get enough officers of the right ability from old school and family connections, partly because even an infantryman today is handling technology no one dreamt of when I joined."

But, like many of his rank, Maj Stubington voices concern for the future effects of the "professional" Army, broadening its social base, developing into a keenly competitive meritocracy. "Personally I think we're



The D-Day marines (top left) would hardly recognize the social structure of today's Army, taking part in recent exercise "Lionheart", the biggest since 1944 (right) or operating computers (below left)

in danger of getting it wrong. We might produce soldiers who are brighter, more thoughtful about their role, closer to their men. But a lot of the sparkle has gone."

Colonel Blimp has passed away, and nearly every officer is glad to see the back of him. But the effects on Britain's officer corps of a 52 per cent intake from state schools, mostly co-educational, and 45 per cent graduates and rising, is breeding latent tensions throughout the system.

Down on the 15/19 Hussars tank park at Bovington, Major John Gillman, an Old Etonian whose father served in the Gunners, has his combat jacket sleeves rolled back, mucking in with the troopers.

They were struggling to refit a Chieftain tank track, and found nothing strange in having a squadron commander covering himself with oil and grease along with the rest of them. Task over, he turned to bellow at me: "Ten engineers, that's all we've got in the whole of the Royal Armoured Corps. Ten! Would you believe it?" The idea that an officer's life consists of issuing orders from the top of a turret to all and sundry is anathema to Maj Gillman's breed. He turned down a place at Oxford University to study at the Army's own college, Shrivenham, so that he could pursue automotive engineering.

"Things changed – in Northern Ireland. It was a corporal's war, officers were irrelevant. All right, we made the policy, but it was the patrol leader who carried it out on the streets. The Army grew up there."

"Mind you, we've just rediscovered what Kipling knew 100 years ago."

The impression that the 15/19 is one of the most traditionally exclusive in its officers would be confirmed by a simple visit to the mess bar. I counted eight laborers and other bounds around before lunch.

As the regiment's commanding officer, Colonel Peter Harvey, said: "It is still true that you need common interests to fit in. We are still different from the newer technical regiments. But then none of us want to become a blanket technocracy."

His troopers are nearly all recruited from the North-East, quick-witted Geordies who will not allow a passenger officer to last for long.

Ralph and Alison Howard, sitting in their married quarters home near where he works at the Royal Corps of Transport's Glamorgan Barracks, at Duisberg, West Germany, reveal the new class of service family.

Both are graduates, of Aberdeen University, and "met in a trench" on weekends with the Officer Training Cadets. "Nothing," says Alison, "informs me more than being known as the wife of. Every time I get a dentist's appointment, even order contraceptive pills, I have to give my husband's rank and number. It drives us crazy."

More and more officers like Capt. Howard are married earlier, having joined the Army later in life. If they use the mess, it is as an officer's club. It has turned many messes in

Germany into little more than bachelor's quarters, particularly at weekends.

Even Ralph, however, has his doubts about the comparatively recent influx of graduates, who get nearly four years seniority to help them to catch up with contemporaries who entered Sandhurst in their teens from school. "Some graduates come in thinking they're a man of the world, they know everything. Actually the only advantage is that you have a trained mind, which helps when a large part of an officer's life now is sitting at a desk writing reports."

Paper-pushing is only one complaining refrain among young officers in Germany, where nearly one-third of the British Army is garrisoned. Intensified NATO commitments brought in the "80 per cent" rule two years ago, meaning that four in five soldiers must be available for action at any one time. The result is that few commanding officers can allow the long months of skiing, which were once the compensation for long years away from home in a foreign land.

On a ridge above Ash Ranges near Aldershot, Second Lieutenant Kevin Easdown was with a troop of trainees, Army Catering Corps, practising a section attack.

As the men rattled blanks at their targets below, Lt Easdown described how he worked for four years in a succession of jobs: life insurance salesman, computer trainee, and National Theatre barman, after leaving the Duke of York military school in Dover.

"Being there put me right off the Army; I thought there must be more to life than that. I saw the military life as consisting of pointless drill and bull and discipline. In fact most civilian jobs are boring in comparison."

He joined the Army Air Corps, originally as the most junior rank, failed the flying test, but became one

of the 4 per cent of officers nowadays promoted from the ranks. As more like him enter, the old rank structure is becoming increasingly flexible.

He has entered with open eyes, knowing that for him the Army is only a means to a career end, not a vocation in itself. If it fails to suit him, he will leave, which is why he chose to switch into the catering corps to learn a trade that would enable him to find jobs easily outside.

Although today's officer is probably more dedicated to the service task, he is usually less committed to the forces life. Increased competition for the

higher ranks, and dread of becoming a "passed-over major" who will not rise higher, means that many young officers opt out while they are young enough to make a way "outside".

In a darkened room, eerily wallied with flashing lights and visual display units, aboard the frigate HMS Alacrity, Lieutenant Tim Lawrence was fighting the "Thursday war" off Portland, the Royal Navy's training centre. As a principal warship officer he has to co-ordinate the computer and radar controlled weapons systems fighting a multi-threat attack from low-flying aircraft, submarines, and surface ships.

"On exercise you get excited about the satisfaction of hitting your simulated target, the thrill of executing your task efficiently. Of course, if you stop and think about it you know that what you would be doing to others could happen to you."

His point is made throughout the services. The paradox is that people who would prefer never to have to use their training are none the less more highly motivated than many counterparts in industry, a question which baffles industrial managers when they take part in exchanges with officers. "Gung ho" officers no longer exist.

For those like Tim Lawrence, destined for ship command and probably higher office, the *raison d'être* of a service career is the role of defending social values. Officers generally are conservative with a small "c", but through their political colours.

When Tim went, on midshipman's pay, to study geography at Durham, he expected hostility from fellow students. "Actually I found it very entertaining arguing the politics of defence. I'm secure in my own views, say, about the need for Trident, but when we are spending such a vast slice of the nation's resources on weapons as sophisticated at these, you have to be able to see both sides. It's hard to justify against the need for schools and hospitals."

The gradual blurring of rank distinctions was brought glaringly home as Sergeant Brian Giles and Captain Norman Ryan banttered over the headphones in their Army Air Corps Lynx helicopter. Scooting under telegraph wires on their way to simulate an anti-tank attack over Salisbury Plain, it was hard to tell which wears pips and which stripes.

"It's a bit pointless saying 'sir' and 'sarge' when there's only two of you in the air," said Capt. Ryan.

Now aged 36, he was promoted from the ranks three years ago, which was harder for his wife than him.

"She had to switch her social milieu, in many ways. For me it was strange, rather than difficult. When I first walked into the mess the only thing I worried about was etiquette. It was just expected that you knew what to do."

Sgt Giles laughed: "You certainly know the rules in the sergeant's mess."

OFFICERS: THE FACTS

OFFICERS IN THE ARMY 1984

1974 figures in brackets

Strength	Percentage of grade	Percentage leaving
----------	---------------------	--------------------

16,097 (17,538) 24.5% (15.1%) 7.5% (8.5%)

The figures show, in the first column, how the service has shrunk; in the second column, how the increasing number of commissioned graduates is swelling their proportions in the officer corps as a whole; the last column shows the increasing proportions leaving because it is easier for qualified graduates officers to find jobs outside.

PAY FOR OFFICERS

	1974	1984
--	------	------

Second Lieutenant £22,048 £31,894

Full Colonel £5,245-£5,946 £21,611-£22,559

In the late seventies numbers leaving the Army rose dramatically because forces pay led a long way behind outside industry, but three large rises during the early years of the present government stemmed the departures and brought officer pay above its comparative level 10 years ago.

Proportions of graduates among male officers being commissioned into the Royal Navy.

In 1971, 121 of the Navy's new officers were graduates, out of a total of 617. Last year, out of 554 commissioned, 140 were graduates. These figures exclude additional graduate officers who follow a different channel into the service, by being sponsored or given bursaries while attending university or polytechnic.

RAF officers serve, on average, more than 21 years. Out of 14,367 officers there are 4,270 graduates, a considerable higher proportion than the Army.

The RSM whispers them into your ear at about 80 decibels if you get it wrong. But he added a warning note, common among senior NCOs, who are anxious that the social divide should not relax too far. "We may laugh at them, but we like it when they all dress up like penguins on a mess night. There is still a lot of pride in that sort of thing."

When Market and Opinion Research International (MORI) carried out a survey among final-year undergraduates for the Ministry of Defence last year, it found that only 7 per cent would consider a career as an officer in the services. Yet compared with most other career options, they included relatively few wavers. That is the single strongest factor in sustaining the services' social confidence and stability under the pressure of inevitable flux.

TOMORROW

In the ranks: How technical skills now complement the bull and drill

Communist's lament for a Greek tragedy

Introducing Mihalis Theodorakis, the physical giant: a towering 6ft 3in figure who says he is going blind.

Nest, the musical giant: the man who gave contemporary Greek music its universal appeal, and is now dismayed by official indifference in his own country.

Then, and above all, the romantic Communist: a frustrated politician ready to quit both politics and Greece, as he watches his country, after three years of socialism, drift away from his own vision of a Marxist Utopia.

He enters his bulky frame into an arena with the clumsy grace of a Great Dane, ready to be interviewed. "I am quitting", he volunteers. "There is no political role for me in Greece anymore. I handed in my resignation as Communist Party MP to the party leader last week. I got the party decide whether I go or stay."

At 59 Theodorakis, former wartime resistance fighter and now composer, most widely known for his catchy *Zorba the Greek* theme, has no doubt about whom to blame. It is Andreas Papandreu, the 66-year-old Prime Minister. Born like Theodorakis on the island of Chios, Papandreu is a prime minister's son who has divided much of his adult life between politics at home and exile in North American academic posts. He achieved prime ministerial power three years ago.

It is the way Papandreu the Socialist, at the head of a new "pyramid of power", is turning Greece into a cultural desert that drives Theodorakis away. "Where else can you see a pyramid but in the middle of a desert?" he gulps.

Man's greatest tragedy, according to politician Theodorakis, is his lust for power. "It is neither sex, nor money, nor the class struggle that drives him", he says. "I disagree there with both Freud and Marx. It is the lust for power that explains Stalinism, Maoism, Titoism."

This explains Andreas Papandreu who, he says, has "no real ideological identity, no principles – it is just Andreas for Andreas. Nothing else."

Theodorakis disagrees with the prolonged grace his party, the pro-Soviet Communist Party (KKE) which some say he subsidises with his royalties, has granted the man whom he claims has forsaken his own promises and imposed a one-man rule no one dares to contradict.

"There is no dialogue in Greece today," Theodorakis assures that his final destination remains unchanged, but his tactics have been adjusted to avoid reactions that would set the progress towards socialism irrevocably back are dismissed as mere excuses. "The road is wide open for a turn to the left, without the risk of a military coup or American reactions. The Libyans have shown the way, Greece can play a world role only if it becomes neutral."

Theodorakis finds it difficult to understand those Greeks who were absent from almost all the struggles of the nation, like Andreas and many of his associates who spent most of their adult life in America.

Sometimes he even sees Greece reflected more in the people who persecuted him for years, sent him to exile, or beat him in jail. "Our breaths have mingled," he says. With good reason. His confrontations with intolerant rightist fellow-Greeks almost lost him his right eye when he was kicked during a clash with police at a demonstration in 1946.

Now it has only one-tenth vision, and a cataract is developing in the other. "If I am not operated on I shall be blind in couple of years," he says. "Just like Oedipus."

He goes to Moscow next month for a musical engagement and an appointment with Fedorov, the leading ophthalmologist, to discuss the operation. After all, a Lenin prize winner deserves only the best in Russia.

Is he rich? "I am not," he snaps. "Most people think I am a multimillionaire. But the trouble is that I never took the financial aspects of my work seriously. So I was cheated. If I am entitled to 100 I only get one. It is enough for me to live on in comfort."

Theodorakis claims that the *Zorba the Greek* was pirated by American composers which took advantage of the fact that he was then jailed by the ruling junta in Greece. "I am told I am due tens of millions of dollars," he says. "I have hired lawyers, but they did nothing."

Theodorakis's brand of Communism somehow seems to be an extension of the deep religiousness he developed as a youth when he sang in the choir at St Basil's Church in Tripoli, Southern Greece.

"I am a Marxist and a Leninist, a pure Communist. I believe this system can give us as much satisfaction as Christianity has, and guide us to an ideal society in which altruism, love, brotherhood, and high-mindedness reign supreme," he says, though he admits that no country today fits his recipe.

His profound religiousness is now re-emerging through a profusion of new works based on ecclesiastical themes – oratoria, requiems, and liturgies, in which the Byzantine hymns of his childhood blend with themes drawn from the roots of contemporary Greek "pop" music.

He complains that his work is not appreciated by the Greek powers-that-be. "The top of the pyramid has no cultural interests," he protests, dismissing the presence in the government of Melina Mercouri, for some of whose films Theodorakis had written the score.

"Melina can do nothing," he asserts. "She is really not part of the pyramid, her only policy is about the return of the Elgin Marbles."

In Theodorakis's opinion, the cultural revival the socialists claim to have stimulated in Greece is a myth. "Every village is claiming its own art festival," he scoffs. "Has anyone paid attention to quality? Greek youth is being bombarded day and night over state radio and television with bad rock music and despicable oriental songs associated with dope-fieads. What on earth is being created in Greece today?"

It is not a fair question. Theodorakis himself is staging today the premiere of two new epic works – *Dionysos* and *Phaedra* – on April 5. He presents his new *Requiem Mass* a capella in Athens.

"My country should give me, not money, but the means to express myself," he complains. Theodorakis finds audiences abroad much more receptive, and he has no problem with inspiration. "I wrote all my major works abroad," he says, "probably stimulated by nostalgia for Greece."

After Moscow, Bogota in April then to Oslo for a peace concert attended by a crowd of 200,000.

His globe-trotting contracts will also take him to the United States which he despises his record as a Communist activist. "When my name was fed into the American embassy computer, it went berserk," he chuckles.

But most of his works are performed in Eastern Europe. "The western orchestras seem to boycott my symphonic work – either because I also composed Greek pop," he says. He seems pained that he does not have offers from Britain.

In 1958, Theodorakis wrote the score for the ballet *Argonoe* for Covent Garden, and conducted his own works in the Albert Hall. "Colin Davis in his debut years in Edinburgh conducted one of my works – *The Greek Carnival*," he says. "My symphonies would go down well with British audiences; because they crave for lyricism which is absent in contemporary music and I am not ashamed to have it in my music."

Is he rich? "I am not," he snaps. "Most people think I am a multimillionaire. But the trouble is that I never took the financial aspects of my work seriously. So I was cheated. If I am entitled to 100 I only get one. It is enough for me to live on in comfort."

Theodorakis claims that the *Zorba the Greek* was pirated by American composers which took advantage of the fact that he was then jailed by the ruling junta in Greece. "I am told I am due tens of millions of dollars," he says. "I have hired lawyers, but they did nothing."

Is he rich? "I am not," he snaps. "Most people think I am a multimillionaire. But the trouble is that I never took the financial aspects of my work seriously. So I was cheated. If I am entitled to 100 I only get one. It is enough for me to live on in comfort."

Theodorakis claims that the *Zorba the Greek* was pirated by American composers which took advantage of the fact that he was then jailed by the ruling junta in Greece. "I am told I am due tens of millions of dollars," he says. "I have hired lawyers, but they did nothing."

Is he rich? "I am not," he snaps. "Most people think I am a multimillionaire. But the trouble is that I never took the financial aspects of my work seriously. So I was cheated. If I am entitled to 100 I only get one. It is enough for me to live on in comfort."

Theodorakis claims that the *Zorba the Greek* was pirated by American composers which took advantage of the fact that he was then jailed by the ruling junta in Greece. "I am told I am due tens of millions of dollars," he says. "I have hired lawyers, but they did nothing."

Is he rich? "I am not," he snaps. "Most people think I am a multimillionaire. But the trouble is that I never took the financial aspects of my work seriously. So I was cheated. If I am entitled to 100 I only get one. It is enough for me to live on in comfort."

Theodorakis claims that the *Zorba the Greek* was pirated by American composers which took advantage of the fact that he was then jailed by the ruling junta in Greece. "I am told I am due tens of millions of dollars," he says. "I have hired lawyers, but they did nothing."

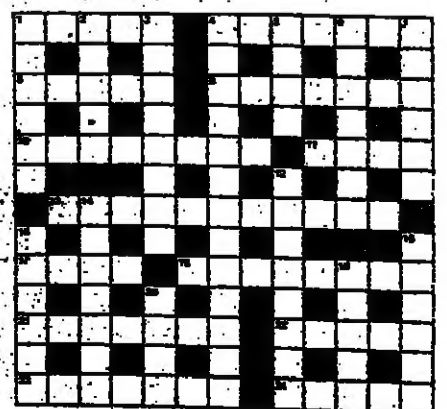
Is he rich? "I am not," he snaps. "Most people think I am a multimillionaire. But the trouble is that I never took the financial aspects of my work seriously. So I was cheated. If I am entitled to 100 I only get one. It is enough for me to live on in comfort."

Theodorakis claims that the *Zorba the Greek* was pirated by American composers which took advantage of the fact that he was then jailed by the ruling junta in Greece. "I am told I am due tens of millions of dollars," he says. "I have hired lawyers, but they did nothing."

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 573)

- ACROSS
1 Profundity (5)
4 Museum chief (7)
6 Quick mover (5)
9 Early night (7)
10 Ribbon rolls (8)
11 Trickery (4)
13 Distant region (6,5)
17 Red cornedum (4)
18 Italian fast food (6)
21 Thousand thousands (7)
22 Warning light (5)
23 Long-eared gundog (7)
24 Glow (5)

- DOWN
1 Disfigure (6)
2 French infantryman (5)
3 Airright (8)
4 Mixed teaching (2,11)
5 Undersea ridge (4)
6 Penny (7)



- 7 Jagged (6)
12 First-rate (4,4)
14 Blue border plant (7)
15 Lens holders (6)
16 Sand grass (6)
19 Soviet money (5)
20 Chinese gooseberry (4)

Lynda Ellis is incurable; but she's learning to live again.

Lynda Ellis was always outgoing. Brought up in various countries, she returned to Britain to teach the culinary skills which she possessed.

Then Lynda had a car crash. She suffered severe head injuries, which left her without speech and blind in one eye. Nine months later, still unconscious and with little hope of recovery, Lynda was admitted to the RHHL.

The Royal Hospital & Home for Incurables.

Faunus, HM The Queen and HM The Queen Mother

With the individual medical attention, therapy and nursing we are able to give to all our 270 patients, Lynda is now improving. She can use her arms again, her hearing is returning and our speech therapist is teaching her to talk again. But perhaps the happiest result of all is that Lynda's sunny nature is shining through. Her fellow teachers are amazed at the transformation.

We are a registered charity (No. 205907) and rely upon donations, covenants and legacies. Please help.



To: Air Commodore D. F. R. Brown, OBE, DFC, AFC, Director of Appeals, The Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Dept. L, West Hill, Putney, London SW15 3SW

Yes, I would like to help. (Please tick)

- ☐ I enclose a donation to the RHHL.
☐ making covenants or bequests.
☐ Please send me more information about the RHHL.

Name: (BLOCK LETTERS, PLEASE)

Address:

02421001550



Nurse Fiona Mulligan and two young patients...



London's Great Ormond Street Hospital is world-renowned for its care of sick children.

Alan Franks looks at a day in its life



...and Sister June McElnea

Fighting for life with Peter Pan

You see some almost unbearable scenes on the pavement of London's Great Ormond Street in Holborn, outside the world-famous hospital for sick children: parents coming and going, dumb with worry and incomprehension; tiny patients being stretched from ambulances in blankets from head to foot, with faces that should belong to the chronically ill of many times their age.

In summer, you will see the family groups, many of whom have taken up residence in the hospital, gathered on the meshed-in balconies of the wards. There is something hideously unfair about scabrous illness in the very young, and a sense of affront that they have been brought into life only to be denied a fair crack at it. Perhaps it is their sheer innocence which is so galling. They cannot be accused of having provoked, dragged or driven their way to affliction; they have simply been issued with dud metabolisms.

This, however, is the gloomy side which rapidly recedes into the background on a closer inspection. Great Ormond Street Hospital is one of eight British institutions visited by John Pimm in BBC 2's new series *Just Another Day*, which starts on Friday.

If the promotional blurb is to be

taken at face value, Great Ormond Street is decidedly the odd one out. Although it may be famous it can hardly, by its very nature, be considered familiar in the same way as the Natural History Museum, the cross channel ferry, Soho, the driving school, the Tower of London, moving house and Richmond Park are.

The story of the place is well worth telling. Founded in 1852 with just 22 beds, it now has 333, a staff of 1,800, and takes patients from all over the world. Like its inmates, it has had times of great trial as well as grounds for optimism.

Death's infrequent enough to bother you all of the time

For example, only last year it was discovered that the new 56-bed block for heart patients was going to require repairs costing £11 million before it could function, after it partly collapsed only days after completion in 1980. That figure is nearly four times as much as the original building cost. Yet three months later, the

American film director Steven Spielberg was declaring his intention to make a film of *Peter Pan*, from which the hospital stands to make a fortune, thanks to J. M. Barrie's bequest of the story's rights.

Although Pimm's film does not go into those matters, it does provide a study of the constant interplay between adversity and hope. Quite how you go about compressing 24 hours of such a complex and surprising organism as this into a mere 30 minutes is a question to tax the most skilled producer.

The first aim was for the crew to become so familiar in the wards, corridors and kitchens that they acquired the confidence of staff and patients alike.

It seems to have worked, for at one point we have the footage of Chris, the homely but over so slightly furtive, switchboard lady, admitting to tapping the occasional phone call to check that it is an official rather than a private one.

And Stan, the specimen man, admitting under close interrogation that he might just have dropped one of the specimens during his three years of ferrying them round the building.

After the preview of the film at BAFTA (British Academy of Film

and Television Arts), Sister June McElnea, 30 years at the hospital, and clearly a woman used to expecting the best of those around her, declared it "a pretty fair picture."

One of the research assistants described how she had been expecting to find the experience harrowing: "In the event, having spent a lot of time there and having got to know some of the people, it seemed wrong to dwell on the tragedies and the sadness. To have done so would simply have been to project a misleading image of the place."

There are mothers at the edge of

The children's parents make me feel very humble and very proud

their tether, seeing children after their unimpeachable operation, and families subjected to a degree of stress and enforced separation which parents of healthy offspring cannot imagine.

There is also the consultant who says, most tellingly of all, that death is "infrequent enough to bother you all the time".

How to keep up with the Indiana Joneses



Rupert Morris examines the famous faces behind the boom in the top end of the hat market

Why don't more men wear hats? The recent cold spell has not convinced you of the need to possess some sort of headwear. I shall not bore you with statistics about heat loss through the head.

There is, however, the fashion angle. Perhaps you fancy yourself as Indiana Jones, Professor Higgins, or Captain Mark Phillips? A brief stroll round the capital's most prestigious shops has made me aware of the significance of certain times in the wearing of hats.

The Anthony Eden, for instance, was an important post-war hat, a sober and elegant article with a dent in the top, and fully-bound brim turned up the sides. Worn in black or grey, its sales declined after 1952.

Other influential post-war hat wearers have included Rex Harrison, who, as Professor Higgins in *My Fair Lady*, affected a floppy hat with a floppy, downturned brim. This was the epitome of jauntness.

Tony Hancock wore a distinctive lion-green hat known as the *Rhin Hood*, which became popular in the 1960s. Peter Sellers selected a similar tweedy number, the *Peat Moor*, from the shelves of Herbert Johnson's in Old Burlington Street, and made it famous in the Inspector Clouseau films.

These motifs, and variations thereon, known in the trade as the *dropped front*, have caught on to such an extent that they are worn not only in the country, where they belong, but

also in the town, where they do not.

The trilby, as an all-purpose hat seems to have gone out with Jeremy Thorpe, and is now confined largely to the horse-racing fraternity. James Lock & Co. of St James's Street, England's oldest-established hatters, stock an impressive variety named after various racecourses - the *Lingfield*, *Kempton*, *Wetherby*, *Cheltenham*, and most popular of all, the *Sandown*. No Ascot model exists since the appropriate wear there is a top hat.

These developments - accompanied by the decline of the bowler, now confined to the more archaic City institutions - have left the young man of today with a problem. There is no suitable, easy-to-wear town hat.

In the 1970s, a few ostentatious chaps took to wearing wide-brimmed velour hats. Then Malcolm Allison, the football manager, followed suit.

Arthur Scargill: the hat as political gesture, a baseball cap present from American miners; Elton John: the hat as publicity gesture, crowning touch of a dandy; Malcolm Allison, in a velour.



Harrison Ford as Indiana Jones: the hat-wearing hero is back. And Mark Phillips: for Sloane Ranger credibility a check cap beats the trilby into a cocked hat



and people called it, mistakenly, a fedora.

The velour, or fedora, or Malcolm Allison, more of less followed Allison's career: more down than up after Manchester City's heyday in the early Seventies, but not yet extinct.

A more promising development has been the recent success of the Indiana Jones films, in which the hero wears a succession of splendid, broad-brimmed felt hats of essentially 1920s or 1930s vintage, supplied by Herbert Johnson, and worn with the back brim turned down.

Traditionally, the back brim is turned up, but if you prefer it down, Herbert Johnson will press it accordingly for you.

The experts, alas, do not expect the broad-brimmed felt hat (now being marketed by the Stetson company in the United States as the "Indiana Jones") to make more than a minor comeback in Britain.

I suppose few people are

sufficiently extrovert to take their cue from film stars and the like. If only politicians would wear hats at home as well as in Russia, it would be different.

Few members of the Government front bench are ever seen in hats, although both Lord Whitelaw and Sir Geoffrey Howe are customers of Lock & Co. Saatchi and Saatchi probably insist that bare heads suggest greater sincerity.

Neil Kinnock, of course, dare not wear anything other than a cloth cap for fear of antagonizing his left wing. But how about a mould-breaking politician like Dr David Owen? Tall and well-groomed, he would look great in a grey felt hat with a medium brim - but I've never seen him in one.

I telephoned his office to ascertain his views on headwear, but in a rare lapse in his famously well-oiled public relations machine, no one rang me back.

Royalty, of course, tend to

wear extremely ostentatious hats - things with plumes, gold braid and so on. They bestow their warrants generously; Herbert Johnson can claim the Queen and the Prince of Wales, while Lock & Co, boast the Duke of Edinburgh. But since the war, their influence on the man in the street's headwear has been minimal.

By contrast, although Captain Mark Phillips is a self-effacing fellow the tweed caps he favours at horsey events have brought great joy to Britain's hatters.

Both Dunn & Co, probably the busiest retailers of hats in Britain, and Horne's the outfitters, report a surge in the popularity of caps, with many customers asking for the Mark Phillips by name.

But even the good Captain is not expected to start a real boom in the headwear industry. Only the advent of a new Ice Age would do that, apparently.

There is real optimism, however, at the top end of the market. "Last year was the most successful year in our recent history," Richard Stephenson, managing director of Lock & Co, told me. "I detect a rejuvenated interest in hat wearing, and I have noticed that the average age of our customers has dropped. That's a good sign. It also helps that people are wearing their hair shorter."

I hope he is right. Then I shall be able to wear my trilby less self-consciously, or even buy myself an Indiana Jones - with the back brim turned up, I think.

TOMORROW

Flowers, pastel colours and period textiles form the mixture for the spring fashions



Beware the 'means' test for women

During the last week, I have been greatly troubled by the Mean Machine, a foul-minded beast that now and again crawls out from beneath a stone expressly to make women feel bad about themselves and their place in the world.

The MM first showed itself in *The Spectator*, instigating itself inside the pen of Mr S. R. Atkins of Gwent as he wrote a letter to the editor on the subject of wives' earnings. What Mr Atkins wanted was the abolition of the working wife's tax allowance in favour of a married couple's allowance which, by Mr Atkins's own admission, is merely the married man's allowance "renamed".

The idea is that, with this extra tax saving on a husband's salary, he can afford to keep his wife out of the office and put her back in the kitchen in a state of permanent fiscal non-personhood. Among the many delights resulting from such a scheme and listed by Mr Atkins is that it would provide "more incentive for couples living together to get married".

I question whether this would be a wise move in this divorce-prone age. Would it not be better, in order to ensure that people see out the sunset of their days with their first and only spouse, to present marriage as a hard and stony road which only the wholeheartedly committed are advised to follow? *Bribing* people to marry instead of letting true love eventually find a way shows up the Mean Machine for the mercenary beast he is.

Mr Atkins ends his letter with the assumption that it will never reach *The Spectator's* editor since that gentleman's "lady secretary" will tear it up. Alas, women are just too nice to play the Mean Machine at his own game. What we do instead is make polite submissions to a government committee in charge of producing a green paper on tax reform, asking for the end of the married man's allowance in favour of a system whereby women are treated separately from their husbands regarding their earnings and investments. We are still waiting for a reply.

Here is the Mean Machine again, this time tracked down by two psychologists at the University of Southern California who interviewed the husbands of 28 women who had recently lost weight through dieting. The psychologists noted the amount of criticism the husbands levelled at their wives who, five months later, were put back on the scales. The women who had regained their lost weight were the ones whose husbands criticized them a lot.

I can guess what happened. Silently invidious, the Mean Machine had started a whispering campaign in the husbands' ears. "She looks great, doesn't she? See how being slim has increased her confidence, made her respond to other people more. Makes you wonder how long a beautiful willowy woman like that is going to stick around with someone like you?"

Rattled in their self-esteem, the husbands declared war in the only way they knew. They insisted that their wives' new size 8 wardrobe was indecent, said they were sick of the sight of salads, accused them of



PENNY PERRICK

making sexual overtures to other men.

Defeated by the Mean Machine, the wives sadly surrendered by retrieving their double chins and dreary polyester smocks.

The Mean Machine's triumphs and victories are listed in a book called *Women and the Law* and gloomy reading it makes, for it shows how the Mean Machine has fascinated a premise into our society which, until it is ripped out, will ensure that a woman's place is an unenviable one. This premise is that women are creatures that some man, sooner or later, is bound to look after, and that therefore there is no call for equality to be built into our legal system, or indeed, our attitudes.

How do you get the Mean Machine to stop bothering you and get back under its stone? Only by ignoring it completely as one would a drunk at a dinner party. I am going to stop writing about it right this minute in the hope of regaining my customary composure.

In a report called *Secretaries and typists: The Impact of Office Automation*, the Institute of Manpower Studies at the University of Sussex predicts that a secretary's job will carry an increasing load of responsibility.

As her office becomes as fully-automated as a rocket blast-off it is she who will have to assess all the various microcomputers on the market, she who will be in charge of recommending the purchase of one or the other for large sums of the firm's money. One hopes very much that her new managerial role will give her access to a managerial salary, and a managerial chance of frequent promotion.

But I suspect that the microcomputer, like the typewriter before it, will block her way to the top and that when she asks if she could possibly go on a management trainee course her boss will say that he can't possibly spare her because she is the only one around here who can understand how all the blinking gadgetry works.

"Women and the Law" by Susan Atkins and Brenda Hoggett is published by Blackwell at £7.50, and £6.95 in paperback.

The police earn a lot more than you think.



Being one of London's police officers is more demanding and more dangerous than most jobs.

Understandably, it pays better, too. If you come in at our minimum age, 18½, you'll start on £8,556, including London allowances.

If you're over 22, your added maturity will be of more use to us. So you'll start on more, £10,990.

On top of this, you're entitled to a tax-paid rent allowance of up to £2,433, depending on where you live, or free accommodation.

Promotion to Sergeant brings with it a basic salary of £12,552, rising to £14,130. Promotion to Inspector can earn you £14,790, rising to £16,461. However, you've got plenty of intensive training, a couple of stiff exams and a lot of experience to gain before you get that far.

To apply, you will have to be at least 172cms tall if you're a man, or 168cms for a woman. Ideally, you should have at least five good 'O' levels, plus all the personal qualities that go to make a good police officer.

Finally, despite what we've said so far, we don't want to hear from anyone who's just interested in the salary.

The real rewards of being a police officer, at any level, aren't the sort you can put in the bank.

AND A VERY GOOD SALARY

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT THE APPOINTMENTS OFFICER, CAREERS INFORMATION CENTRE, DEPT AD666, NEW SCOTLAND YARD, LONDON SW1H 9BG OR PHONE 01 726 4275.



THE TIMES DIARY

Dresden's instigator

A reader claims to have an unpublished, confidential letter from General Eisenhower proving it was the Russians, not history's "scapegoat", Bomber Harris, who prompted the destruction of Dresden 40 years ago last week. In 1967, Eisenhower was sent the proofs of a book being written by his wartime intelligence chief, Major-General Kenneth Strong, containing the words: "About this time, December 1944, I heard that the Russians were requesting the allies to bomb Dresden... General Eisenhower and the Supreme HQ had no final responsibility for the decision to mount the operation. In fact we were strongly advised against it." Eisenhower wrote to Strong: "I remember well that you advised that it was not a profitable target... It was, he believed, Carl Spaatz, commander, Strategic Air Forces in Europe, who maintained that the Russians thought it was a very remunerative target and should be destroyed."

Human touch

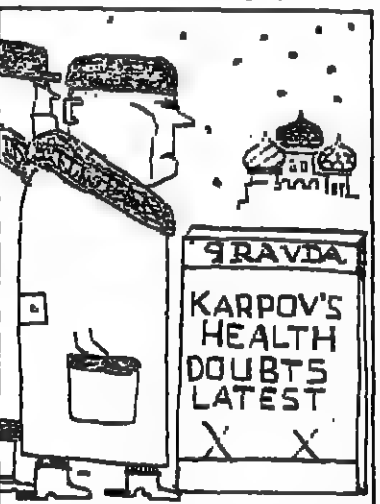
Care publishes Brian Masters' exhaustive study of mass murderer Dennis Nilsen this week, complete with Nilsen's own sketches of dismembered victims and grisly extracts from his journals. I trust it will receive better reviews than that from the subject himself, Nilsen, who cooperated fully with Masters, complains in a letter to him that "Killing in Company... has presented me in such a way as to make me invisible as a man but frightening as a concept of disgusting and repulsive force." On the contrary, says Masters, the book is alarming because Nilsen is so human. What upset Nilsen, he says, is the book's "lack of an optimistic conclusion... He sees himself as an ex-murderer, not a murderer." Nilsen's letter also says: "I cured myself of my abnormality of mind by deep and painful introspection."

● Guess whose phone has just been disconnected? The National Front, for non-payment of its bill.

Knocked

Feminists at the Royal Court are trying to block a new play due to open at the theatre in April about a woman's attempts to sterilize herself. Apart from the fact that it was written by a man, feminists on the theatre's script committee object to its title, *Nirvan's Breasts*. Playwright Jonathan Gomersley insists: "It's as mild as I could find. Her breasts are a metaphor for fertility - it's not a romp about huge knockers." But he has already lost round one of the fight: without his consent, the Royal Court has changed its title to *Phaser*. *The Moon* for public readings next month.

BARRY FANTONI



"So much easier, comrade, to find a president than a chess champion"

About turn

Mrs Thatcher's favourite editor, Sir John Junor, and her favourite public servant, the police, have fallen out. Two years ago, after the police had wrongly accused Sir John of making an illegal right-turn in Fleet Street, he used his *Sunday Express* column to condemn their aggressive questioning. Since then, he claims, the police have harassed him and his family. For example, he says, he has been chased in unmarked cars down the Kingston by-pass, police have blocked the road to his Dorset home, and eight policemen woke his daughter-in-law, Suzy, at midnight to charge her with parking 3ft across the entrance to a neighbour's home. Her husband, Roderick, who claims to have secret tape recordings of further police "interest" in the family, is 60,000 words into a detailed account of the affair which he hopes to publish. "It's sad. My father and I were always strong supporters of the police," he says.

Confidentially

Lord Lewin, former Chief of the Defence Staff, defends himself against suggestions that he has breached the Official Secrets Act by claiming that his interview with Arthur Gavshon, published in the *Guardian*, in which he described how HMS *Conqueror* would have shadowed the Belgrano, was off-the-record. Not so, claims Gavshon. He argues that Lord Lewin would not have allowed the interview to be taped if it was off-the-record, and that Lord Lewin did not complain when other extracts from the interview were published last October. Gavshon agrees that Lord Lewin did specify that certain things he said were off-the-record, but not those parts now being investigated by Scotland Yard. Lord Lewin stood by his claim yesterday. He had only given "background information," he said.

PHS

Jobs: a package that would work

by Nigel Forman and John Maples

Although many people are now preoccupied with the value of the pound and the level of interest rates, unemployment remains the most important problem facing the Government. Measures to deal with the issue should be based on an imaginative and eclectic approach encompassing a wide range of policy instruments.

In the 1984 Autumn Statement the projected public sector borrowing rate for 1985-6 was £7,000m, a figure which allowed for a "fiscal adjustment" of £1,500m in the 1985 Budget. If the Chancellor were to settle for a PSBR of up to £10,000m instead he could have something like £4,500m with which to finance a broad range of employment-creating measures, including a modest real increase in income tax thresholds. We do not believe that this degree of flexibility would prejudice continued confidence in government economic policy.

The programme of home improvement grants should be expanded and the extra money directed towards the areas of highest unemployment where housing needs are often greatest. The eligibility rules should be altered to exclude those who can afford to pay for the work themselves and the extra money should be spent within a certain time limit. More resources should also be allocated to urban renewal. London docklands offer a good example of what can be achieved with considerable private sector involvement and we suggest a similar approach in other parts of the country. These two initiatives together could create about 140,000 new jobs at a cost to the PSBR of about £1,000m.

Employers' National Insurance contributions should be cut from 10.45 to 8.45 per cent, encouraging many employers to take

on more people. Such an initiative could create an extra 350,000 jobs at a PSBR cost of about £1,600m. Raising the lower earnings limit to £60 a week, a step which could be financed by raising the upper earnings limit to £305 a week would also encourage the creation and acceptance of more low-paid jobs.

The Government has already introduced a wide range of micro-economic measures to help markets work better. We believe more should be done. Greater labour mobility could be encouraged by relaxing the rules on the resale of council houses, abolishing stamp duty on house purchase (at a cost of £200m in a full year) and encouraging the reform of occupational pensions.

The Government should develop a more positive trade and industrial policy so that we can at least match the political support given to firms in other countries. But the priority must be to strive even harder for free and fair trade via the elimination of non-tariff barriers and the creation of a genuine common market in the EEC. Support for the application of new technologies should be increased and worthwhile infrastructure projects should go ahead, not least because of their beneficial effect on the private sector. The new cost-effective approach to regional policy should be complemented by measures which actively discourage locating businesses in over-developed areas.

Following the precedent of the Young Workers Scheme, there is a strong case for direct employment subsidies to increase the number of jobs. Private sector employers should receive a direct cash subsidy from the Exchequer for each net new employee taken on during the next two years. Initially the level of subsidy could be set at 75 per

cent of the PSBR cost of the person concerned being unemployed, i.e. a subsidy of £5,000 a year for a man previously on average earnings with a wife and two young children.

This would reduce the cost of employing each extra person by more than half - a considerable incentive to employers to create new jobs. The enterprise allowance should also be expanded further by relaxing its rather fussy rules and conditions, so boosting self-employment.

A wide range of changes and improvements need to be made in education and training. Since about two thirds of the unemployed have no formal qualifications, more emphasis on vocational education is vital. All forms of adult training and retraining need to be expanded to assist the long-term unemployed.

Part-time work should be encouraged, for example by raising the amount which the unemployed may lawfully earn without losing their entitlement to benefits or more vigorous promotion of job release schemes. As for the older unemployed, on compassionate grounds the long-term rate of supplementary benefit should be extended to long-term unemployed men over 50 at an estimated cost of £90m in 1984-5.

Such a package will need to be sustained for the rest of this Parliament and, indeed, for as long as the problem of high unemployment remains. The most appropriate solutions are likely to be found in a combination of practical and imaginative measures drawn from a wide range of ideas.

Nigel Forman, Conservative MP for Carlisle and Williamston, and John Maples, Conservative MP for Lewisham West, are the authors of *Work To Be Done: an employment policy for 1985 and beyond*, published today.

Michael Hamlyn on Sri Lanka's failure to curb army attacks on Tamils

Terror that feeds a burning fuse

Colombo The Sinhalese, the majority race in Sri Lanka, are essentially friendly people. They smile easily and wave as you drive past. But in putting down the insurrection by Tamils seeking a separate state in the northern and eastern provinces, they have displayed nothing short of barbarism.

The Mannar massacre is a case in point. On December 4, a vehicle carrying an army patrol was blown up by a mine on the road leading through the jungle to the small northern town. One soldier was killed and 11 wounded.

In the carnage that followed, troops poured out of their camps and, according to the townspeople, killed more than 100 civilians. One group stopped a bus and ordered everyone off. The conductor, a Sinhalese, not a Tamil, told the soldiers that he was responsible for the safety of his passengers and before they killed them, they would have to shoot him first.

The soldiers accordingly shot him first, and then shot all the other male passengers, including the Muslim driver. Another 20 died when the same treatment was meted out to a busload of passengers travelling in the opposite direction.

Off the main road, an army Jeep drove into the village of Parappan-kadal. The soldiers fired indiscriminately, killing 12 people including a mother nursing her infant child at her breast. The child survived, though three toes were blown away by the bullet that killed his mother.

No inquests will be held on these and other killings because, according to the security forces, the victims died in crossfire between the army and terrorists, and in such circumstances inquests can be dispensed with under the draconian emergency regulations.

A similar fabrication surrounds the death of 39 Tamil prisoners at Vavuniya, 70 miles from Mannar, also in early December. The official version is that they were killed while trying to escape. In fact, a senior government official told me, "a soldier ran amok and emptied the magazine of an automatic weapon at them".

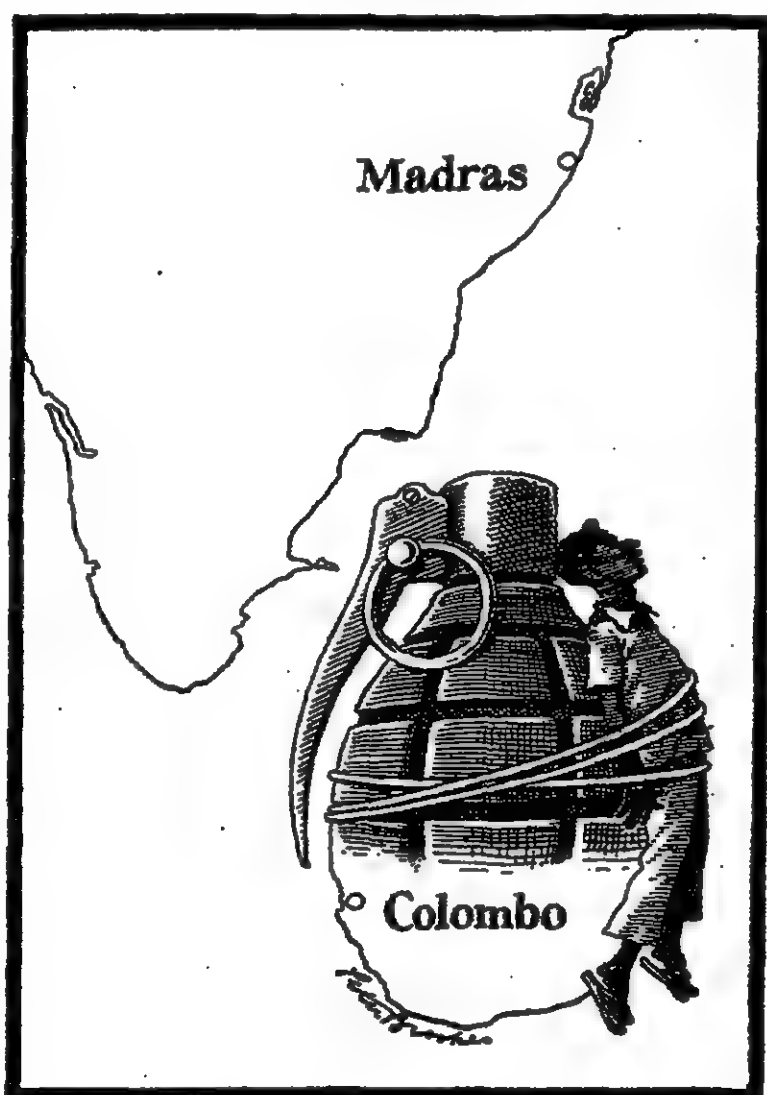
Some senior government officials are ashamed of events like these and are pressing for action to be taken against those responsible. But nothing has been done. Since the anti-Sikh riots in India which followed the assassination of Mrs Indira Gandhi, 2,600 people have been charged with various offences. Since the anti-Tamil disturbances of July 1983, only 169 Sri Lankans have been charged. There has not been one court martial.

A similar fabrication surrounds the sinking of the General Belgrano by the sinking of the General Belgrano will be angry, noisy and, in all probability, not very informative. The only new facts likely to emerge will concern the details of Michael Heseltine's meeting with Sir Ewen Broadbent, Second Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Defence, on August 13 last year, four days before Clive Ponting was charged. This will confirm Opposition allegations that Heseltine was keen to see a prosecution, but do nothing to undermine Margaret Thatcher's insistence that ultimately the law officers acted independently.

But if today's exchanges add little new to our knowledge of what happened in the South Atlantic in May 1982, the debate will still be peculiarly important in the life of this parliament.

In contention are not so much military issues of three years ago as political issues of today. The "Falklands factor" may be about to undergo its second transformation. Labour's task is to bring it about, the Tories is to prevent it. The debate is an important battle in that contemporary political war.

The first transformation took place in the autumn of 1982. Most commentators, myself included, expected that the Conservatives' revival in the polls at the time of the Falklands war would fade after it



Madras

Colombo

Colombo

Colombo

Colombo

Colombo

Colombo

Colombo

Colombo

Colombo

Colombo

Colombo

Colombo

Colombo

Colombo

Colombo

Colombo

Colombo

Colombo

Colombo

Colombo

Colombo

Colombo

Colombo

Colombo

Colombo

Colombo

Colombo

Colombo

Colombo

Colombo

Colombo

Colombo

Colombo

Colombo

Colombo

ditional Tamil homelands in the north and east of the country, and previous bouts of intercommunal trouble - a regular occurrence in recent years, culminating in the appalling spasm of killing and burning in July 1983 - have led to a flood of refugees arriving in the north.

"We came north to avoid being killed by our neighbours in the south," one refugee told me. "Now where can we go to avoid being killed by the army here?"

Although many Tamils have returned to the south, to the jobs and property they abandoned in 1983, many are still deeply insecure there. Burned-out shops still gape blindly at the street in southern towns. The exodus of educated and intelligent young Tamils from the professions and from management positions is having a noticeable effect on the country's business.

Whenever I have spoken to the ministers in charge of the military operations - President Jayewardene and the Minister for National Security, Mr Lalith Athulathududali - both have admitted military excesses but say the army is beginning to behave in a more disciplined fashion.

Mr Athulathududali likes to compare the behaviour of his soldiers with that of the British army in Londonderry or the Americans in Vietnam. But Bloody Sunday was a long time ago, with fewer than a tenth of Sri Lanka's casualties in the past three months. As for Vietnam, that was lost partly because of the excesses of the occupying army against the local population. It seems the same is happening in Sri Lanka. While trying to generate sufficient terror among the Tamils to prevent them giving shelter to the militant rebels, the armed forces are driving them to consider themselves as aliens.

It may be possible, given a just political solution to Sri Lanka's dreadful ethnic problem, to reverse the *de facto* separation of the country now being institutionalized. But until the excesses of the armed forces can be curbed - and there is little sign of that, despite the official assurances - that seems unlikely.

"A lot of people here are now afraid to sleep in their homes," said one northern woman, "so they take their mats and bedrolls into the jungle. Of course, there they may be taken for terrorists and shot. But they prefer to take that risk. You are shot if you stay at home, you're shot if you go out. You are shot if you run when challenged, you are shot if you stand still. What can we do?"

If they succeed, they may yet destroy what is left of the "Thatcher factor" with the image of a determined prime minister heading an effective government giving way to that of a shifty leader and an incompetent team.

Already, Mrs Thatcher's standing is at its lowest since the Falklands war. Last week's Gallup poll in the *Daily Telegraph* found just 37 per cent of voters satisfied with her performance (compared with 51 per cent at the height of the Falklands war). She will, no doubt, be less than amused to hear that in February 1972, at the identical point in the 1970 Parliament, Edward Heath's rating was also 37 per cent.

On the other hand, 13 years ago Harold Wilson had the approval of 61 per cent - and even so Labour only just won the following election. Kinnoch's figure this month is just half Wilson's. As long as any vestige of the "Thatcher factor" remains, he will be in trouble. Unless today's debate goes well for Labour, the party and its leader will have squandered the most golden week of opportunities that this, or any other, Opposition could have wished for.

Today's debate gives Labour the chance to make up for the time it lost last week to arraign ministers for misleading MPs about the Belgrano, rather than about Ponting.

Anne Sofer

Rather leak than lie

At the time of the Profumo scandal, a limerick with these last three lines was going the rounds:
To lie in the nude
Is not very rude.
But to lie in the House is obscene.

It was not Mr Profumo's relationship with the glamorous Miss Keeler itself that was the offence, everyone argued, but the untruths told to Parliament about it. Lying in the House was serious.

So, of course, is leaking. Or, at least, so it is in the eyes of most politicians with any hope of power. Left-wing members of the Labour Party in particular take a strong line on the issue of any suspected collusion between bureaucrats and Labour MPs; nobody has suggested even in the last few days of euphoria about the Ponting verdict that it should become common practice for correspondence between civil servants and ministers on sensitive issues to be posted in brown envelopes to Opposition members.

The general public probably does not feel so strongly on the issue of Civil Service loyalty, but does none the less perceive a moral dilemma for the individual when the only way of exposing the serious offence of lying to Parliament is to leak.

The judge in the Ponting case, Mr Justice McCowan, appeared not to see it that way at all. For him the offence of leaking far outweighed the offence of lying to Parliament. Indeed, the latter offence almost disappeared in a sophisticated argument that went something like this: the interests of the state are the interests of the government of the day; the interests of the government of the day are the same as the policies of the government of the day; it was the policy of the government of the day to conceal the full facts about the sinking of the Belgrano from Parliament, therefore lying in the House was in the interests of the state.

On this and other constitutional issues, the judge would accept no authority other than his own. Professor Wade, called by the defence as a leading expert on constitutional law, was not even allowed to develop his argument. "It is for me to direct the jury as to the law," said the judge. And his view of the law was extraordinary simple. It will, I hope, come to be known as the McCowan Fallacy and might be summed up (with due acknowledgment to Louis XIV) thus:
*L'Etat, c'est elle.
La loi, c'est moi.*

Among the growing numbers of people worried about the increasing centralization of power in our society, those who were following the trial closely had every reason to feel gloomy during the weekend before the verdict. The processes of

justice seemed, like the processes of government, to be slamming shut every little path and channel of protest and dissent. Democracy seemed in terminal decline. Hearing the verdict on Monday was like hearing, unexpectedly, that a serious disease is after all not fatal. I am not ashamed to admit that I kept out of my chair with astonishment and joy.

For I had reckoned without the jury, who in the most practical possible way gave the lie to the judge's claim to be the sole authority in matters of the law. As the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* entry under "Jury" puts it:

"The conventional statement is that the jury are triers of fact, taking the law as given to them in the judge's instructions. But the actual operation of the system is more subtle, and its jury performs, to some degree at least, a rule-moulding as well as a fact-finding function. To many observers, indeed, a chief mark of the jury is this *de facto* power to temper formal legal rules with the equity and common sense of the layman."

The independence of the jury is a principle hard fought in English law, and it would not be right to let the drama of the Ponting trial fade without saluting the memory of that other London jury, who, 312 years ago, was sworn in. This was the famous "Bushy Park" jury of 1670, Two Quakers, William Penn and William Mead, were charged with the offence of riot for preaching in the open air outside their meeting house in Gracechurch Street; the meeting house itself having been padlocked by the authorities. When the jury, under their foreman Edward Bushell, returned a verdict of "not guilty," they were "kept without meat and drink some three days, still almost starved, but would not alter their verdict, and so found and imprisoned."

On a writ of *habeas corpus* they were brought before the Lord Chief Justice, Sir John Vaughan. It was argued against them that they were committed for returning a verdict "against the plain and manifest weight of evidence, and against the direction of the court; a point of law."

Sir John Vaughan ruled that a jury could not be punished for such a finding and ordered their release. "The judge may try to open the eyes of the jurors," he commented, "but not to lead them by the nose." A contemporary account by Penn of the court proceedings was entitled, "The People's Ancient and Just Liberties Asserted."

These words, I now know having discovered them, were the very ones I was looking for last Monday evening. The author is SDP member of the GLC/ILEA for St Pancras North.

John O'Sullivan

When stereo is distorted

New York

Stereotypes are usually accurate, otherwise they would not survive very long. We would soon discover the untruth of such assertions as "The Scots are a gay and frivolous people fond of singing and dancing" or "the Irish never exaggerate" and give them short shrift. The life of a false stereotype is short and unhappy.

Today, despite the credibility problem, several light industries are devoted to the manufacture of false stereotypes about everyday life. Sometimes the entrepreneurs are conscious of what they are doing; indeed, they see the creation of these fictions (known in the trade as "role models") as a way of transforming the world in a virtuous direction.

The most prominent example is the feminist movement. Until recently it was the essence of feminist belief that women had been "conditioned" to want to be wives and mothers, rather than engineers and astronauts, by the depiction of social reality as a state in which most women are wives and mothers and most astronauts and engineers are men.

To the objection that social reality is, after all, like that, the feminist reply was "Adjust your set - there is a fault in reality." So our books, newspapers, television programmes, films and even our language were to be adjusted under bureaucratic supervision to make them conform to a unisex ideal of what life might be like if men and women were exactly alike and this fact were reflected in social institutions.

This, it was argued, would gradually persuade men and women to be exactly alike, realizing their potential rather as Marx thought that man under communism would express his varied nature - composing a symphony in the morning, hunting in the afternoon and washing up the dishes on a rota basis in the evening.

The flaw to this theory is that, although human beings can be influenced, they are self-conscious and able to reflect on their experience, so they cannot be conditioned. Women's lives are therefore shaped, principally by social possibilities, which are constantly changing, and by their own interests and ambitions, which in most cases seem to include marriage and children.

An intensive attempt to condition men and women against their own interests would be shrugged off by strong characters but might leave weaker vessels unhappy and confused. Thus women's magazines in the US have ruefully observed the new phenomenon of "baby hunger." Successful women reach their mid-thirties, feel a strong desire to bear children, and abandon their career,

even sometimes break up business partnerships to do so.

Feminists have reacted to this by announcing (generally without the slightest acknowledgment of previous error) that women are indeed different from men, indeed much better, and that the false stereotype of the career woman was a male invention - or at any rate an invention that embodied undesirable male characteristics like aggression rather than the nurturing qualities of women.

Another false stereotype invented recently is the businesswoman as criminal. The first feisty attempt to establish this myth came with the assertion that white-collar crime was every bit as monstrous as violent street crime. Nobody really believed this, however. As one commentator observed in a debate, "When was the last time you were afraid to go out at night in case you were embroiled?"

The next stage in the stereotype's construction was the handwork of liberal Hollywood. It emerged mainly in such television series as *Colombo* and *Cannon*. In these programmes you could be sure that if an unemployed Hispanic youth with a criminal record and a pressing need for cash was found near the scene of a murder with a dripping knife in his hand, it would prove to be absolutely innocent. The murderer, it would emerge, was a wealthy corporate lawyer who lived in conditions of great luxury.

Official statistics show that is nonsense, that violent crime is almost invariably committed by lower-class young males, including a disproportionate number from the ethnic minorities. On television, however, it is another reserve of the polo-playing classes.

According to Ben Jelin's *The View from Sunset Boulevard*, the writers of Hollywood screenplays actually do believe senior corporate executives to be these monsters of criminal ruthlessness, rarely more discreet than the average drug pusher or Mafia boss, let alone they really believe it? Do they advise their children to stay away from schools of accountancy in case they fall in with the wrongset and pack them off to billiard halls on the poor side of town? Genuine stereotypes are born not made. They represent the distillation of common experience, but the invented stereotype is likely to fall apart when it encounters reality.

I like to think of a scriptwriter, perhaps accompanied by a career woman, veering nervously across the street at the sight of a group of businessmen emerging from an expensive account restaurant and seeking assistance from some leathery-jacketed youths who stand at a street corner cleaning their nails with flick-knives in the friendliest possible manner.

The final death toll in this disaster of February 16, 1908, was 168. During that year 1,453 lives were lost in coal mining accidents.

COLLIERY DISASTER

THIRTY-FOUR RESCUED

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE

FEBRUARY 17.

The disaster at West Stanley Colliery, though not quite so serious in its effect as was at first imagined, has nevertheless resulted in a lamentable loss of life. The colliery officials, having received the estimate which they gave last night of the number of workers in the mine at the time of the explosion, now say that 148 men and boys were below ground. Of these 34 have been brought to bank at the time of writing, and the probable loss of life may be placed at 114. It is just possible that some of the search parties continue their exploration during the night one or two more survivors may be discovered and the death-roll slightly reduced. Expert opinion, however, now regards this as scarcely probable, and no far as the 114 poor fellows are concerned, it is to be feared that there is little ground for hope.

Today West Stanley is in a state of nervous agitation. Men, women and children wander aimlessly about the roadway, with no thoughts of work, or stand idle at their doors for a time gazing into space, but almost invariably in the end they drift towards the grimy pit yard, where the mud is ankle-deep and the coal dust lies a heavy pall over all. Here they find themselves standing quietly in a sort of dumb expectation among thousands of their fellow-creatures. People have looked to this spot for the past few days, and the centre of interest in West Stanley, from the whole countryside. There they stand in their thousands, waiting and watching, with dry eyes but with determined faces, for the news that is not far removed from despair.

The first three rescued men were brought to the surface at 20 minutes to 3. Their names were John Smith, Matthew Elliott, and Joseph Keegan. Their shabby linen and the pallor which was discernible under the grime upon which their faces proclaimed the trying nature of the ordeal through which they had passed. Hearty greetings passed between them and the officials and others who were awaiting them at the pit top. Then they were hurried off to their homes in the village, where lights gleamed through many an open door to welcome workers who never came. These three men had been found in the Towmsey seam.

The next batch of survivors came from the Tille seam. Twenty-six men and boys gathered together from various workings in this seam, after encountering great difficulties had made their way through a drift into the Busty seam, from the mouth of which they were rescued. They were brought to the surface about 8 o'clock. Like those who had gone before, they were in a more or less exhausted condition from the effects of the after-damp, and some of them had sustained injuries through the falls of stone which followed the explosion. Among them was a boy who had to be carried by one of his elders, his arms being helpless by his side. Other fortunate survivors were brought up singly and in pairs between 8 and 9 o'clock, and the latter hour 33 men and boys had been rescued. As they stepped out of the cage they were examined and tended by the doctors and nurses who had remained on duty through the night, and restoratives, provided by the owners of the colliery, were applied where necessary.

EXPERIENCES OF SURVIVORS

The accounts of their experiences given by some of the men who have been rescued indicate in a striking manner the dangers through which they passed. The story told by John Smith, one of the first men rescued from the Towmsey seam, is typical of others. He said: "There was one sharp creek and I and those near me were thrown to the ground. I crawled between two props out of my working place. Keegan [sic] followed me and so did three others and we were overpowered by the after-damp and collapsed. It was not possible either to keep them going or to drag them along. They fell into a state of shock and could not be awakened. I crawled along on my hands and knees for some 70 yards and then to my joy breathed fresh air again. On my way to the opening of the shaft I passed several numbers of men who were apparently dead. He noticed that the stables were blown to pieces and the poles as well as their attendants dead or dying. There was wreckage in every direction.

Henry Davison, who was one of the 26 rescued from the Tille seam said: "The shock of the explosion was great. It quite stunned me. I could not get away for a long time because of the gas. With a number of others I felt my way gradually towards the shaft. Once we had got to the surface we were taken to the hospital. I was lying on my back for six to seven hours. We came across a young boy who was breathing heavily and seemed to be dying. We carried him for a short time. Then he died and we left him behind. I saw 17 of them dead, and 15 of them were boys. Eventually Davison, with others whom he came across, found their way through a drift into the Busty seam and so reached safety. He mentioned that repeatedly when their progress was impeded the party sang songs in order to keep up their spirits. Matthew Elliott, who was at work in the Busty seam, only found safety by climbing a staple to the head of the shaft into the next seam. His hands were badly cut by the wire rope. Mr. Carr related how, while waiting for assistance, he nursed a dying boy for three hours in the Tille seam. A sorrowful feature of the disaster is that the pit boys seem to have succumbed in large numbers. Only one boy is among the 34 who have escaped.

Chill wind for Scotland

From Mr Gwyn Davies
Sir, It seems from your Diary report (February 14) of the NSPPC's reluctance to pass on 10 per cent of a recent windfall to its Scottish counterpart, that charity ends at home.
Yours faithfully,
GWYN DAVIES,
20 Middle Road,
East Barnet,
Hertfordshire.
February 15.

Change of habit

From the Headmaster of Westminster Abbey Choir School
Sir, Canon Munro (February 13) wonders what article of clothing the ladies will take over next. His clerical collar may not be too safe.
Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL KEALL, Headmaster,
Westminster Abbey Choir School,
Dean's Yard, SW1.

THE TRUTH ON BELGRANO

If today's Commons debate is to conclude successfully for the Government ministers will have to clarify the basic questions about the Belgrano affair. The debate is about the sinking of the ship, except insofar as that helps to illuminate the circumstances surrounding the sinking of the Belgrano and the aftermath. Mr Pönting only reached the trust vested in him because he felt that ministers were involved in unnecessary and unjustifiable attempts to prevent such illumination.

Today, therefore, Mr Heseltine has to describe first the background to the sinking - both political and military - and secondly the factors which caused ministers initially to put out inaccurate details, the episode, and finally an explanation about their subsequent refusal to correct the record because they felt that to do so would still prejudice national security.

In the course of this explanation, Mr Heseltine must indeed correct the record in Parliament. With all that has now been revealed, it cannot be beyond the wit of Whitehall, even if it is beyond its whim, to falsify the salient dates and timings in words which do not give away sources of intelligence or code-breaking which could prejudice current intelligence operations, or assist current and hostile efforts in the continuing war of code-breaking and signal interception.

The sinking of Belgrano was a decisive win in the Falklands war. Therefore the Task Force was not seriously exposed to any naval threat across thousands of miles of water over which it had to operate. It faced threats only from land-based aircraft at the limit of their operating range. The Argentine fleet with its aircraft carrier, naval escorts and torpedo boats stayed at home. There is thus no doubting the strategic significance of the sinking and thus no doubting that of the information then available to the naval staff. Admirals Lewin was right to recommend to ministers that the ship be sunk.

What the Government's critics maintain is that the decision was then without full legal cover and in disregard of the fact that Belgrano, since she was at the time steaming away from the Falklands, was no longer a threat. Mr Tam Dalyell goes further to allege that the decision stemmed from the Prime Minister's determination to scupper Peruvian peace proposals, of which he already had wind - though he denies this. He will forecast that a second Pönting will soon emerge from the Foreign Office to support his case.

Most of the Commons do not support him. They implicitly endorse the ministerial version, that some indications of Peruvian diplomacy were already evident, but that the manifest risks to the Task Force could not be put aside. Ministers had suffered from too many previous and false diplomatic indications of purported Argentine flexibility in negotiation. So only Mrs

Thatcher's total denial of any indication from Peru, given to Mr Denzil Davies, stands between Mr Dalyell's case and oblivion.

Why have ministers, therefore, caused a good case to become so clouded in suspicion through their inability and reluctance to spell out the facts clearly? Is it because they felt vulnerable to accusations that the sinking was technically illegal because Argentina was not formally notified of the relevant change in British rules of engagement which permitted the sinking until after it had happened? Britain did not have to notify Argentina under the law. Moreover, legal cover was by then doubly secure both under the general rule of self-defence (UN Article 51) and under the specific warning of April 23 in which Argentina was told that any of her ships which posed a threat to the overall mission of the Task Force, anywhere at sea where British ships were deployed, would be destroyed. The total exclusion zone was declared to warn off neutral shipping, but a total exclusion zone continuously existed round any British warship and moved with it. Admiral Woodward's mission was to enforce these zones and land special forces on the Falklands prior to a full landing. He could not achieve that mission with enemy warships at sea.

By the time Admiral Lewin requested permission to sink the Belgrano there was more than sufficient evidence for Ministers to see that a shooting war had begun. Argentine Radio had already claimed the sinking of HMS Exeter, damage to HMS Hermes, and the downing of 10 Harriers. The Task Force had detected and chased an enemy submarine unsuccessfully for 20 hours. Subsequent evidence from Argentina revealed that a torpedo had been launched, but had missed, that the aircraft carrier had tried to launch an air attack but had failed through lack of wind and engine failure, and that Super Etendard aircraft armed with Exocet missiles had been launched but had returned unable to achieve the necessary range.

Some time that weekend Britain learnt that the Argentine fleet had been instructed to withdraw to safer waters. Whether or not ministers were informed of that radio interception, they were clearly unaware of Belgrano's change of course. But neither factor should have altered their decision, any more than should the details of Peruvian diplomacy.

In subsequent post mortems in parliament, they should have been able to justify this decision and correct the salient facts, without sustaining an atmosphere of confusion and deception. Why did they not do so? Unless one pursues Mr Dalyell's conspiracy theory one is left with the conclusion that Ministers were over-sensitive to any revelation which touched on the operation of signals intelligence primarily mounted from GCHQ at Cheltenham. At the time, they were still smarting from the damaging effects of

industrial disruption in 1981, and the damage to confidence caused by the Prime Minister's still to come. Officially, it was not until the summer of 1983 that the Prime Minister first announced the existence of GCHQ and thus the existence of British signals intelligence.

Ministers feared that any explanation about discrepancies in the Falklands details which made it clear that they were trying to protect sources and techniques of signals intelligence would only encourage more importunate questioning and further undermine the confidence in British security which is a necessary component of international cooperation for a truly world-wide and efficient signals intelligence network. In the Falklands operation, American assistance was obviously forthcoming as Soviet assistance was to Argentina. Beyond that, it is fair to conclude that there may be further British out-stations in that part of the world: yet Britain would be reluctant, in the current state of Latin American opinion about the Falklands, to encourage speculation about where those out-stations would be and what degree of assistance Britain has received from surreptitiously friendly South American states.

Given that Argentina has still not declared a formal cessation of hostilities, and given that the decoding war in signals intelligence is unending, the Prime Minister has obviously been reluctant to give away any details which might either have prejudiced the defensive operation still being conducted round the Falklands, and tempted Argentine forces to some adventure, or caused some further undermining of the GCHQ operation. Those fears have led to unnecessary confusion and deception by omission in ministerial statements. They must also have been exaggerated if they were not thought to outweigh the extraordinary decision by ministers to expose to the jury in the Pönting case the "Crown Jewels" top secret report of the Belgrano sinking simply in the hope of securing a conviction in a case which, on the prosecution's own admission, did not involve any operational breach of national security. Indeed, one could argue that the only operational breach has thus been committed by Mr Heseltine and his colleagues in their decision to release the "Crown Jewels" to a wider and inadequately vetted audience while withholding it from the Foreign Affairs Committee of Parliament.

Mr Heseltine and Mr Stanley today therefore have to tell the full Belgrano story, including an explanation for the subsequent ministerial behaviour. Other members will doubtless attempt to divert them to discussion of the prosecution of Mr Pönting, the behaviour of the Attorney, or the need to repeal the Official Secrets Act. Those matters are not for today, which must be devoted to converting the word Belgrano from a term of abuse indicating something furtive and underhand, into a word which marks a decisive and laudable engagement in war.

UNTIL KHOMEINI GOES

The year 1363 of the Iranian calendar, which has one month to run, has been essentially a year of stabilisation for the regime at home, and of stalemate in the war with Iraq. The last large scale fighting on land occurred a year ago, when Iran broke through the Iraqi defences in the Majnoon marshes. But the offensive was checked. Persistent reports that it was about to be resumed on a much larger scale have not so far been borne out by events. Iraq, heavily retrained by the Soviet Union and still backed financially by other Arab states, appears able to withstand any new wave of Iran's "human wave" infant attacks, while Iran's diplomatic isolation apparently prevents it from acquiring new tanks or aircraft in significant quantities or even the spare parts necessary to use those it already has.

Iraq has used its superior air power to harass, but so far not to interdict completely, Iran's oil trade in the Gulf. This has had the effect of increasing insurance premiums and thereby rendering Iranian oil uncompetitive in what is more and more obviously a buyer's market. For the first time in the war, Iran now faces a serious shortage of foreign exchange, and this in turn, is aggravating economic problems on the home front. Ayatollah Khomeini indirectly acknowledged the resulting discontent in his message on the anniversary of the Revolution, last week asserting that "those who as the result of the com-

plaints of a few individuals, think that the people are dissatisfied - are mistaken".

The fact that this message was read to the public by a radio announcer, rather than by the octogenarian "Imam" himself, has once again roused speculation about his state of health. This is admitted even by his supporters to be poor, which makes the issue of the succession very topical. Formally there seems little doubt that the Assembly of Experts elected in 1983 will respect the "Imam's" known preference for his former pupil, Ayatollah Montazeri. But, it is equally clear that the latter will not enjoy anything like the prestige and authority of his predecessor, and that Ayatollah Khomeini's death would deprive the regime, not of its day to day chief executive, but of its indispensable mechanism for resolving internal conflicts.

That such conflicts exist, is more or less openly admitted. The most public concern issues of economic policy where the parliament elected last year, and dominated by a "radical" faction of the clergy, seeks to implement constitutional provisions for the nationalisation of foreign trade, and the redistribution of large estates among landless peasants. The Council of Guardians, a conservative clerical body, somewhere between a House of Lords and a Supreme Court, have blocked these proposals, upholding the sanctity of private property.

Ayatollah Khomeini himself, Ayatollah J Montazeri and the president of the Republic,

Hojatoleslam Khomeini, have apparently now all come down on the side of the Council of Guardians, while the parliament's view is championed by its ambitious and combative Speaker, Hojatoleslam Khomeini Rafsanjani, and by the prime minister, Mr Musavi. They do so with circumspection so long as it is necessary to avoid incurring censure from the "Imam", but it is by no means certain that they will be equally respectful of his successor. They could, moreover, be tempted to seek support on the streets from the *hizbollah* (members of the "party of God") - the sans-culottes of the Iranian revolution, whose power is gradually diminishing as revolutionary institutions are brought within the state machinery.

That, in turn, could threaten the stabilisation of the regime, and possibly provoke their opponents, claiming legitimacy as legates of the defunct "Imam", to meet force with force, using either the regular Army or specific units of revolutionary guards whose loyalty they felt confident. Such show-downs in the streets, if not on the battlefield, are typical of the later stages of revolutions and are much more likely to determine the fate of the regime than any initiative undertaken by the increasingly disunited opposition in exile in France. Meanwhile, the war with Iraq may well go on, if only because no Iranian faction will be strong enough to take the political risks involved in bringing it to an end.

Erring on side of secrecy

From Professor R. V. Jones, FRS
Sir, Part of the Government's embarrassment over the Belgrano affair has resulted from a reluctance - indeed a duty - to reveal no more than absolutely necessary about the success of GCHQ in reading enciphered Argentinian signals.

A success (if not from cryptography then from some equally informative channel of intelligence) was evident from the Prime Minister's stance on a pre-election television programme in 1983 when a questioner persistently challenged her about the course of the Belgrano. Her firm but undeclared reply implied that the Government had cast-iron information the nature and source of which could not be revealed until far into the future.

To any competent intelligence officer, either British or foreign, this indicated signals intelligence - a conclusion that would tend to be confirmed by the published photograph of the Prime Minister's celebratory dinner on October 11, 1983, which showed the presence of the Director of GCHQ among the victorious company.

An intelligence officer would also guess that at least part of the trouble about Parliament having been misinformed arose from the same source, leading for example to the date of May 2, 1982, for the sighting of the Belgrano being left in the Commander-in-Chief's dispatch instead of being corrected to May 1; this guess was confirmed by the Prime Minister's statement two days ago and reported in your columns yesterday (February 13).

That any of this information, which will have been of great interest to the Argentines and any others using similar methods of enciphering, should have been forced out of the Government by parliamentary and other badgering is regrettable; but it is an inherent danger in our parliamentary system. Stanley Baldwin was similarly bled over the Arms race of 1927, when, to justify his Government's action, he read out in Parliament the actual texts of decrypts - with the result that Russian diplomatic codes were promptly changed to others far more difficult to read.

Winston Churchill found himself in a similar position in December, 1914, after the German naval shelling of Scarborough, Whitby and Hartlepool. Despite the fact that the Admiralty knew from decrypted messages that the German fleet was out, the Royal Navy failed to bring it to action. As he later wrote: "Naturally there was much indignation at the failure of the Navy to prevent, or at least to avenge, such an attack on our shores... However, we could not say a word in explanation. We had to bear in silence the censures of our countrymen. We could not reveal the fact of our compromise, our secret information where our squadrons were, or how near the German cruisers were to their destruction."

The problem of intelligence accountability to Parliament is therefore one of long standing, and it needs to be tackled. The potential difficulties between Government and Opposition are obvious, although not insuperable for men of good will - as Governor Dewey selflessly demonstrated in response to General Marshall's confidential frankness over the "magic" decrypts concerning Pearl Harbour in 1942. Granting the need for sensible security, it is difficult to see what would have been genuinely lost by giving the correct date of the Belgrano sighting at least a year ago, since the success of electronic means of intelligence could by then have been deduced by any foreign intelligence officer worth his salt.

This is yet another occasion to throw doubt on the security and intelligence guidance offered at the highest level, and on whether it matches up to that offered in 1605 to King James I/VI by Francis Bacon: "Concerning Government, it is a part of knowledge secret and retired... for some things are secret because they are hard to know, and some because they are not fit to utter. We see all governments are obscure and invisible... But contrariwise, in the governments toward the governed, all things ought, as far as the frailty of man permiteth, to be manifest and revealed."

Yours etc,
R. V. JONES,
8 Queen's Terrace,
Aberdeen,
Scotland,
February 14.

Scott and reality

From Lord Kennet
Sir, Lord Wyver's article, "Caught in any icy blast" (February 11) gives interesting background to Central Television's series about Scott and Amundsen. May I give a little more?

Mr Wyver quotes a CTV spokesman as calling it "a drama series, a fictional account", while the script-writer sees it as a revelation of the empty rhetoric of Scott's "established, hierarchic set-up". It thus seems to combine fiction and a political critique of history.

But the spokesman went on to say it is "based on fact". It is true many of the things said and shown are in the historical record. But some contradict the record, and some others are invented.

By far the greater part of these latter put Scott or Britain or both in a bad light, so much so that the whole series becomes incredible. Such a "Scott" would not have been put in charge of a polar expedition, would not have attracted men to go with him, would not have achieved greater scientific results, and would certainly have provoked a mutiny, probably sooner than later.

Throughout the making of the series, presumably in line with the politics of the production, CTV consistently rejected any contact with those who could have helped them to distinguish truth from falsehood and invention from both. The directors of the Royal Geographical Society and the Scott Polar Research Institute and I finally

Brakes on British industrial recovery

From Mr Edgar Palamounain

Sir, Sir John Hoskyns's trilogy (February 11-13) concludes, rightly and predictably, with the identification of the trades unions as the major factor in the national problem. Many of your readers will share his views. The distinction seems to be that a mere handful of public figures has the courage to express them.

The fact that the relationship between employer and employee should have crystallised into the organisation of employees in bodies effectively dedicated to opposing their employer would cause the proverbial visitor from outer space to rub his eyes in sheer disbelief. Yet the great majority of people are now apparently conditioned to accepting the trade unions as a virtual fifth estate of the realm and to regarding industry as irrevocably divided into two sides.

Fortunately nothing of the kind is inevitable. Fortunately there is a relationship between employer and employee which makes sense instead of nonsense. That is the relationship expressed in the ownership by employees of a stake in the business. Where this is effective the business will, unsurprisingly, tend to prosper and its employees will prosper with it. The National Freight Corporation is a typical and outstanding example.

Meanwhile the situation is not as bad as Sir John's figures might suggest. Trade union membership may indeed represent, in round terms, 40 per cent of the labour force. Of that labour force, however, the public sector accounts for something like 33 per cent and union membership in the public sector must be around 95 per cent.

Its representation in the private sector cannot therefore, on this basis, be more than 15 per cent; and as more and more nationalised industries are privatised, and other recent reforms take effect, the overall proportion will fall. In the United States, with which we frequently and reasonably compare ourselves, the overall proportion is 19 per cent - and falling.

It may not, therefore, be too much to hope that the trade unions will either cease to exert the influence on our affairs which Sir John deplors or decide to follow the cooperative example of the EETPU (Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union).

Yours faithfully,
EDGAR PALAMOUNAIN,
Chairman,
Wider Share Ownership Council,
Juxon House,
94 St Paul's Churchyard, EC4,
February 14.

Doubt and doctrine

From Mr John Evershed

Sir, I have not myself noticed the Bishop of Durham's "scornful tone" (leading article, February 11), though I have heard him saying that the Christian duty of charity extends to doctrinal differences, and recognising that he (like St Paul) falls short of perfection in this respect.

So why do you direct your homily only against the theological liberals? I certainly do not think there is anything silly about belief in the literal historical truth of the Virgin Birth and the Resurrection, and I recognise the strength and authority of that faith in the hearts and minds of many who are much better Christians than me. I work hard at trying to share it.

But what does give me pause for real doubt is being told week after week by evangelical preachers that to understand the Creeds in a religious rather than a literal sense is heresy; that because I feel called to interpret my faith with the help of my God-given wits, and because I believe that it is at least possible that God works within his own laws, I am not really a Christian at all; and that the biblical injunction to be "born again" means that all Christian observance other than that of the charismatic renewal movement is a sham.

Perhaps they are right. Charitably they are not.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN EVERSHED,
Avenue Montana 23,
1180 Bruxelles,
February 11.

managed to see the series - all seven and a half hours of it - only three weeks ago, at which time the chairman and board of CTV had not troubled to see it.

The Press has now been shown a shortened version and the IBA, I understood, the first two - relatively harmless - episodes.

The director of the RGS and I wrote with detailed criticisms to the chairman of CTV, Sir Gordon Hobday, from whom we have yet to receive a reply. Later I suggested that a clear statement, "this is fictional drama", should appear with each episode. These criticisms and suggestions have, I understand, been rejected out of hand. We have at no time, as has been alleged, tried to get the series suppressed.

Personally, I have no objection to skeletons being found in family cupboards, but I do object to them being planted there. There is much to admire in the acting and camera work. There was also much to admire in two relatively recent plays which come to mind.

In one, Winston Churchill was shown arranging the murder of General Sikorski, the leader of the Polish Army in Britain during the War. In the other, Queen Victoria was having a lesbian affair with Florence Nightingale. *The Last Place on Earth* is best viewed as an expensive contribution to this tradition.

Yours etc,
KENNET,
100 Bayswater Road, W2,
February 12.

From the General Secretary of the Clearing Bank Union

Sir, As a trade union general secretary (and an ex-personnel director) I find John Hoskyns's article in yesterday's *Times* (February 13) the most absurd I have ever heard about the trade union movement.

He seems to have had little or no experience of dealing with a complex manufacturing industry with multi-disciplines ranging from unskilled labourers to highly qualified scientists, and even less in the industry in which I work at the present time, that is, the clearing bank system.

All decisions of any importance in industry are taken by the board and it would be impossible for each and every employee to be dealt with in pay terms in the way Hoskyns suggests. The board would spend more time dealing with pay than any other issue, for there is nothing so divisive as different pay for comparable work, based on any system that advantages one man against another when both are equally qualified or skilled.

The Clearing Bank Union has a history, albeit a short one, of close co-operation with the introduction of new technology and systems into banking, but this has not prevented rationalization and job losses, and they will continue as the industry itself evolves.

There would be no need for the trade union movement if all employers could be trusted to act fairly and honourably; experience teaches everyone that that is not so. The individual will always be disadvantaged against the company.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN COUSINS,
General Secretary,
Clearing Bank Union,
14 St Clements Street,
Winchester, Hampshire.

Business sense

From W. M. Newte

Sir, Are we as a nation completely mad? In your issue of February 12 two headlines caught my eye: one was "US firm offers [British] schools £500 computer discount"; the other was "French firms to benefit from school workshop scheme" and the article continues: "The French Government is to install 120,000 microcomputers in schools this year - only national manufacturers will be asked to supply the equipment."

Yours faithfully,
W. M. NEWTE,
The Barn House,
Rox Lane,
Ripley,
Surrey.

Reality of fiction

From Mr Christopher Tugendhat

Sir, I read in the Press that the set for the BBC's new soap opera *East Enders* has been designed to last for 15 years. How many of the tower, deck entry and other blocks of modern flats built in the real life East End in recent years can be said to have the same life span, at least in the sense of providing satisfaction to their inhabitants?

We may truly be said to live in a television age when what we see on the screen has more durability than the reality it portrays.
Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER TUGENDHAT,
25 Westbourne Park Road, W2,
February 11.

Farming efficiency

From Mr Stephen Warburton

Sir "Like the Red Queen, we must run as fast as we can to stay in the same place." So says Professor Sir Kenneth Mather (February 13) about agricultural today.

It bears reflection that the point at which the Red Queen and Alice began to run was the little hill overlooking the Red Queen's chessboard, a countryside portrayed by Sir John Tenniel that reflects in its geometry a remarkable similarity to areas of Britain today.

Before we start running, though, and assuming we don't stay in the same place, we should ask ourselves "in which direction?" Forty years of improving agricultural efficiency is leading to serious questions about the effect on our environment, about secondary socio-economic effects and about the definition of the word "efficiency" itself. Now is the time to address ourselves to the question again.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN WARBURTON,
13 South Parade, York,
February 13.

Pecking order

From Mr J. F. Ritson

Sir, Acting upon the advice of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds I decided to put out bread scraps, chopped bacon rind, etc, for the birds. I found that the smaller species were repelled by swarms of gulls and jackdaws, the former being only slightly ahead in the pecking order.

So I laid a piece of four-inch mesh pig wire over the pitch. This deterred the gulls, but the jackdaws were able to do a balancing act on the wires and dip their beaks down into the food.

Then I raised the wire to a height of nine inches above the floor. An amusing little drama ensued: a trio of jackdaws arrived and overflew the area for some seconds before landing near by in the snow. A short discussion appeared to take place and then the three turned their backs on the food and marched off, heads wagging in disgust.

Now the blackbirds, starlings, chaffinches and others feed in safety.
Yours faithfully,
J. F. RITSON,
1 North View,
Barnard Castle,
co Durham.



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
February 17: Mr Roger Oliver and Mr Arthur White had the honour of being received by The Queen at Windsor Castle this morning when Her Majesty decorated them with the Royal Victorian Medal (Silver).
The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Patron of the Home Farm Trust, accompanied by Captain Mark Phillips, attended a charity evening at the London Palladium, Argyle Street, W.1.
Miss Victoria Legge-Bourke was in attendance.

Receptions

Hampstead and Highgate Conservative Association
The Prime Minister was the guest of honour at a reception given by Sir Geoffrey Finsberg, MP, and Lady Finsberg and the chairman and officers of the Hampstead and Highgate Conservative Association on Friday at a reception given by the English Speaking Union of Pakistan at the Beach Hotel, London, on Saturday. Mr Ahmed E. H. Jaffer, chairman of the union, received the guests.

English Speaking Union of Pakistan
The American Ambassador in Pakistan and Mrs Hinton were the guests of honour at a reception given by the English Speaking Union of Pakistan at the Beach Hotel, London, on Saturday. Mr Ahmed E. H. Jaffer, chairman of the union, received the guests.

Forthcoming marriages

The Hon B. V. Fisher
and Miss P. M. Cooper
The engagement is announced between Benjamin, younger son of Lord Fisher, of Killybegs, Belfast, and Miss P. M. Cooper, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Cooper, of Coleraine, Co. Down, Co. Down.

Mr A. J. Trotman
and Miss P. J. Sower
The engagement is announced between John, son of the late Arthur Trotman, and Miss P. J. Sower, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. J. Sower, of Leeds.

Mr W. R. Ollard
and Miss H. S. Fawcett
The engagement is announced between William, elder son of Mr and Mrs Richard Ollard, of Morcombelake, near Bridport, Dorset, and Miss H. S. Fawcett, daughter of Sir James and Lady Fawcett, of Combe, near Newbury, Berkshire.

Dr D. L. Canham
and Miss S. J. Bowles
The engagement is announced between David, elder son of Mr and Mrs L. C. Canham, of Plymouth, Devon, and Miss S. J. Bowles, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. J. Bowles, of Norwich, Norfolk.

Mr R. A. Dawson
and Miss C. A. Glascock
The engagement is announced between Richard, youngest son of Mr J. W. Dawson, of 60 Palace Gardens Terrace, London, W.8, and Miss C. A. Glascock, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. F. Glascock, of the Old Rectory, Boudleigh, Devonshire.

Mr R. T. Williams
and Miss M. B. Barnard
The engagement is announced between Rupert, younger son of Dr and Mrs R. D. Williams, of Bicknor Lodge, Stevenage, Hertfordshire, and Miss M. B. Barnard, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. D. Williams, of Bicknor Lodge, Stevenage, Hertfordshire.

Mr W. J. Homewood
and Miss D. A. Thomas
The engagement is announced between William John, son of Mr and Mrs John Homewood, of Radley, Oxfordshire, and Miss D. A. Thomas, daughter of Mr and Mrs Alan Thomas, of Dewsbury, Yorkshire.

Birthdays today
Mr H. L. Beales, 96; Major Sir Harold Bibby, 96; Miss Phyllis Calvert, 70; Miss Jean E. Cooke, 58; Miss Sinead Cusack, 57; Lord Darwen, 70; Mr Len Deighton, 65; Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Dunstan, 62; Professor E. C. Edwards, 71; Sir Charles Frossard, 63; Mr Graeme Garden, 42; Dr J. C. Houston, 68; Sir Peter Lawrence, 62; Sir Basil McFarland, 87; Professor William McKelvey, 64; Sir Arthur Norman, 68; Mr Ned Sherrin, 54; Viscount Waverley, 74; Sir Max Williams, 59.

Latest appointments
Mr Alexander W. Russell is to be a Commissioner of Customs and Excise from February 18.

Obstacle to unity is papal fortress

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The General Synod of the Church of England had an important message for the Pope in its debate on Anglican-Roman Catholic unity last week. It was that the possibility of eventual unity hangs upon the way the papacy behaves now and in the future.

If it remains a monarchy-inside-a-fortress the Church of England is not interested. That was not only the theme of several influential speakers, but the reason why the synod's acceptance of the work of the Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission was so cautious in terms of the resolution passed.

What the commission had been asked to agree so far on the issue of authority in the church was "sufficient convergence on the nature of authority in the church for our communions together to explore further...".

The synod judged, it is meant, that things. At about noon on February 14, 1983, the Church of England, through its representative body, declared its willingness to take into its system the office of universal primate, the Bishop of Rome. That was a historic moment.

It also meant that the present institutions surrounding the Bishop of Rome, and the power in the Roman Catholic Church he at present enjoys, are a decisive obstacle. If the Roman church itself does not take that on board, its further participation in unity talks with Anglicans is pointless.

Thus has the focus of attention in the progress towards church unity passed

from the circumstances and disputes of the sixteenth century to the present day. Some of the synod speakers drew comfort from the fact that the questions they are asking from outside the papal system are also being asked by many within it, although some of this optimism may have been exaggerated.

The papacy looks a fairly stable institution; it moves on, but not fast. Powerful voices are raised to say that the devotion of its authority has about gone far enough. The Vatican and the Roman curia are not about to be dismantled; nor is there a scheme for their substantial reform; nor even is there a significant change of opinion in the Roman Catholic Church calling for it.

The reason is that those inside have learned to live with it and know no other way. What looks intolerable from outside is acceptable from inside. Roman Catholics may pay not too much attention to what Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, head of the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, says and does; but Anglicans are beginning to, and they are not attracted.

The Roman Catholic reply could well be that the system is necessary and so are the structures; that a strong universal primacy is, and is going to be, the only one available; and that it is in the nature of the Catholic Church that it should be so.

Even the Second Vatican Council, just over 20 years ago, declared amidst all the reforms and renewals it called for, that the Pope's "ordinary magisterium" was binding on the faithful, or words to that effect.

The Anglican objection is one of principle: much of what falls under the heading of the papal "ordinary magisterium" is not in fact controversial, and members of the Church of England consider themselves bound by it already.

But it is capable of extension at any time into disputed territory, without consultation or warning, doctrinal obedience without representation.

Behind it all Anglicans see something useful, even necessary; they too want the church to have some means of discriminating between what is compatible with the Christian faith and what is not, as the recent Durham affair illustrated.

But it is as clear as it will ever be that the Church of England will never agree to submit itself in perpetuity to the unknown judgments of some future pontiff who has no obligation to, nor even inclination to, ask anyone else's opinion before he delivers a magisterial verdict.

From the Anglican point of view, it is the difference between the Pope's potentially acceptable role as a spokesman for the universal church who utters what the church collectively thinks; and a divine oracle with private inspiration, who may in theory ignore every opinion but his own.

It is the contrast between "Vicar of Christ", one of the Pope's traditional titles, and "universal Pastor", which happens to be the present Pope's

favourite description of his office. Translated into reality, without all the associations conveyed by that older title of triumphal authoritarianism, Anglicans could see the point of it.

This Anglican conception, it was clear from last week's synod debate, may still fall short of even a minimal version of the papacy, however. Such a Pope looks too much like an optional extra in Roman Catholic eyes, too much like a small practical improvement in Anglican things as they are, too little a recognition that there is something central to the faith at stake.

From outside, Anglicans have not perceived that "being in communion with the Pope" whatever his actual pomp and power, and just as much without it, is an idea with a mysterious force and weight behind it in the Roman Catholic system. It is given a value beyond what it would seem to be worth.

This fact has been rather disguised by Catholic theologians in their dealings with Anglicans. And however small and humble a papacy could conceivably emerge, as democratized and decentralized and purified as the Church of England could possibly wish, this one distinction would still be there.

No speaker in the general synod debate seemed to have understood that. They seemed to think it would go away, once the trappings of ultramontane authority had gone.

High prices for British artists in New York

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

British artists provided the sensations of Christie's New York sale of 19th century paintings on Friday. A mythological scene by John William Waterhouse made \$264,000 (unpublished estimate \$200,000 to \$250,000), or £237,837, and an Edmund Dulac drawing \$8,000 (estimate \$6,000 to \$8,000), or £66,396.

Waterhouse's "Danaiades", a large painting of 1904, shows five of King Danaus's 49 daughters, who were condemned to spend eternity filling broken jars with water for the crime of killing their husbands on their wedding night.

All five daughters are based on the same lovely unbathed model, often used by Waterhouse for his mythological *femme fatale*.

The painting is unknown to art historians and was brought to Christie's New York counter a few months ago. There is a slightly different version of the same subject dating from 1906 in the Aberdeen art museum and gallery.

The Edmund Dulac drawing, "The Snow Queen", in water-colour and gouache, is an illustration to Hans Andersen's *Stories*, published in 1911.

It came from a collection of 14 drawings, but only "The Snow Queen", bought by Julian Hartnoll of London, ran to such an extraordinary price, the other illustrations ranged from a low of \$3,200 (estimate \$3,000 to \$4,000), or £2,882, for "In the Garden of the Summer Palace", from 1907, to \$25,000 (estimate \$6,000 to \$8,000), or £22,572, for "Circe", from 1911.

The sale totalled £3.1 million, with 11 per cent unsold. Sotheby's meanwhile, was busy with the marathon sale of 1,169 lots of miscellaneous art objects from the Fowler Museum in Los Angeles. They sold all but 80 lots, securing a total of £1.3 million.

Parliament this week
Commons, today (18.30) Debate on Government motion on the sinking of the General Belgrano (19.30) London Regional Transport (Amendment) Bill, second reading (20.30) Motion on Rate Limitation (Prescribed Maximum) (Ratification) Bill, second reading (21.30) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (22.30) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (23.30) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (24.30) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (25.30) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (26.30) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (27.30) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (28.30) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (29.30) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (30.30) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (31.30) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (1.31) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (2.31) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (3.31) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (4.31) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (5.31) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (6.31) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (7.31) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (8.31) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (9.31) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (10.31) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (11.31) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (12.31) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (13.31) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (14.31) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (15.31) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (16.31) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (17.31) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (18.31) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (19.31) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (20.31) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (21.31) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (22.31) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (23.31) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (24.31) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (25.31) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (26.31) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (27.31) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (28.31) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (29.31) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (30.31) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (31.31) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (1.32) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (2.32) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (3.32) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (4.32) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (5.32) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (6.32) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (7.32) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (8.32) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (9.32) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (10.32) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (11.32) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (12.32) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (13.32) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (14.32) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (15.32) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (16.32) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (17.32) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (18.32) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (19.32) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (20.32) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (21.32) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (22.32) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (23.32) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (24.32) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (25.32) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (26.32) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (27.32) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (28.32) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (29.32) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (30.32) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (31.32) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (1.33) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (2.33) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (3.33) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (4.33) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (5.33) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (6.33) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (7.33) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (8.33) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (9.33) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (10.33) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (11.33) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (12.33) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (13.33) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (14.33) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (15.33) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (16.33) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (17.33) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (18.33) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (19.33) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (20.33) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (21.33) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (22.33) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (23.33) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (24.33) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (25.33) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (26.33) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (27.33) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (28.33) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (29.33) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (30.33) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (31.33) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (1.34) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (2.34) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (3.34) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (4.34) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (5.34) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (6.34) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (7.34) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (8.34) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (9.34) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (10.34) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (11.34) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (12.34) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (13.34) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (14.34) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (15.34) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (16.34) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (17.34) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (18.34) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (19.34) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (20.34) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (21.34) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (22.34) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (23.34) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (24.34) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (25.34) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (26.34) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (27.34) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (28.34) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (29.34) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (30.34) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (31.34) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (1.35) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (2.35) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (3.35) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (4.35) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (5.35) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (6.35) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (7.35) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (8.35) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (9.35) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (10.35) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (11.35) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (12.35) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (13.35) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (14.35) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (15.35) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (16.35) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (17.35) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (18.35) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (19.35) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (20.35) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (21.35) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (22.35) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (23.35) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (24.35) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (25.35) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (26.35) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (27.35) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (28.35) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (29.35) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (30.35) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (31.35) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (1.36) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (2.36) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (3.36) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (4.36) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (5.36) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (6.36) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (7.36) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (8.36) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (9.36) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (10.36) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (11.36) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (12.36) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (13.36) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (14.36) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (15.36) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (16.36) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (17.36) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (18.36) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (19.36) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (20.36) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (21.36) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (22.36) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (23.36) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (24.36) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (25.36) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (26.36) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (27.36) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (28.36) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (29.36) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (30.36) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (31.36) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (1.37) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (2.37) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (3.37) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (4.37) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (5.37) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (6.37) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (7.37) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (8.37) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (9.37) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (10.37) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (11.37) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (12.37) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (13.37) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (14.37) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (15.37) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (16.37) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (17.37) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (18.37) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (19.37) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (20.37) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (21.37) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (22.37) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (23.37) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (24.37) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (25.37) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (26.37) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (27.37) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (28.37) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (29.37) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (30.37) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (31.37) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (1.38) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (2.38) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (3.38) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (4.38) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (5.38) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (6.38) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (7.38) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (8.38) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (9.38) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (10.38) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (11.38) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (12.38) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (13.38) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (14.38) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (15.38) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (16.38) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (17.38) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (18.38) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (19.38) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (20.38) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (21.38) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (22.38) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (23.38) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (24.38) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (25.38) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (26.38) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (27.38) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (28.38) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (29.38) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (30.38) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (31.38) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (1.39) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (2.39) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (3.39) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (4.39) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (5.39) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (6.39) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (7.39) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (8.39) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (9.39) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (10.39) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (11.39) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (12.39) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (13.39) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (14.39) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (15.39) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (16.39) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (17.39) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (18.39) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (19.39) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (20.39) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (21.39) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (22.39) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (23.39) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (24.39) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (25.39) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (26.39) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (27.39) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (28.39) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (29.39) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (30.39) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (31.39) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (1.40) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (2.40) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (3.40) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (4.40) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (5.40) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (6.40) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (7.40) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (8.40) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (9.40) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (10.40) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (11.40) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (12.40) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (13.40) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (14.40) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (15.40) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (16.40) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (17.40) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (18.40) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (19.40) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (20.40) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (21.40) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (22.40) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (23.40) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (24.40) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (25.40) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (26.40) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (27.40) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (28.40) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (29.40) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (30.40) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (31.40) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (1.41) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (2.41) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (3.41) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (4.41) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (5.41) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (6.41) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (7.41) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (8.41) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (9.41) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (10.41) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (11.41) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (12.41) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (13.41) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (14.41) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (15.41) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (16.41) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (17.41) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (18.41) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (19.41) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (20.41) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (21.41) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (22.41) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (23.41) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (24.41) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (25.41) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (26.41) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (27.41) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (28.41) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (29.41) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (30.41) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (31.41) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (1.42) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (2.42) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (3.42) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (4.42) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (5.42) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (6.42) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (7.42) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (8.42) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (9.42) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (10.42) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (11.42) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (12.42) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (13.42) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (14.42) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (15.42) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (16.42) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (17.42) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (18.42) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (19.42) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (20.42) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (21.42) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (22.42) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (23.42) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (24.42) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (25.42) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (26.42) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (27.42) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (28.42) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (29.42) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (30.42) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (31.42) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (1.43) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (2.43) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (3.43) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (4.43) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (5.43) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (6.43) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (7.43) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (8.43) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (9.43) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (10.43) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (11.43) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (12.43) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (13.43) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (14.43) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (15.43) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (16.43) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (17.43) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (18.43) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (19.43) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (20.43) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (21.43) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (22.43) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (23.43) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (24.43) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (25.43) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (26.43) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (27.43) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (28.43) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (29.43) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (30.43) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (31.43) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (1.44) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (2.44) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (3.44) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (4.44) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (5.44) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (6.44) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (7.44) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (8.44) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (9.44) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (10.44) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (11.44) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (12.44) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (13.44) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (14.44) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (15.44) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (16.44) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (17.44) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (18.44) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (19.44) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (20.44) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (21.44) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (22.44) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (23.44) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (24.44) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (25.44) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (26.44) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (27.44) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (28.44) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (29.44) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (30.44) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (31.44) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (1.45) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (2.45) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (3.45) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (4.45) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (5.45) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (6.45) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (7.45) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (8.45) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (9.45) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (10.45) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (11.45) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (12.45) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (13.45) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (14.45) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (15.45) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (16.45) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (17.45) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (18.45) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (19.45) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, second reading (20.45) Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill

Broadway is still searching for the magic formula that makes a musical a success. 1985 has not provided one so far, as Holly Hill reports

Out of step, out of tune and out of pocket

What does a new musical need to be a Broadway hit? The question nags with particular poignance after the recent closing of *Harrigan 'n Hart*. It was the third of three new musicals to suffer quick death this season, and with scheduled openings of others so sparse, it is conceivable that "Best Musical" might have to be eliminated as a Tony category this year.

Harrigan 'n Hart, which was about nineteenth-century song and dance partners who helped spawn American musical comedy, was marred by over-ambitiousness. Michael Stewart's book tried to tell too much and so told it superficially. Many of the 25 musical numbers (including numerous re-creations of songs by Harrigan) were too busy and lengthy. Even Joe Layton's breezy staging and engaging title performances by Harry Groener and *Star Wars* hero Mark Hamill could not buoy the material. Still, the

show was generally agreeable and there was a time when merely agreeable new musicals (*Shenandoah*, *Over Here*, *The Robber Bridegroom*) could survive at last one season. Upon receiving mixed-to-negative reviews, *Harrigan 'n Hart* closed after five performances, losing its entire £2 million investment.

It is too easy to say that *Harrigan 'n Hart* flopped because it was only agreeable and that its demise was sealed by its producers' decision to die with dignity rather than pour even more money into a television commercial and other plays to see if hype and word-of-mouth would eventually win an audience. Many have tried this route: today only one survives: *The Tap Dance Kid*, a likeable but undistinguished musical which is still running and beginning to show a profit a year after receiving mixed-to-negative reviews.

The continued existence of huge-investment, high-priced (\$35-47.50 per ticket) musicals of arguable quality proves that enough people will pay for new musicals they really want to see. The question is: what makes them want to see a given show? On top of the obvious artistic, critical and financial obstacles to success, is there still another hurdle? Looking at current Broadway musicals which have opened since 1980 and made or lost money, I can see only one melancholy likeness: controversy.

Four award-winners have deeply divided enough of their critics and audiences to generate pitched battles. I have witnessed or joined furious debates between lovers and loathers of *Cats*, *Dreamgirls*, *La Cage aux Folles* and *Sunday in the Park with George*. These almost always end with some people who have not seen the show

under fire vowing to do so to make up their own minds.

Two musicals which inspired mostly positive critical and audience reaction are *My One and Only* and *42nd Street*. Both, nevertheless, have been controversial. *My One and Only* reached Broadway with such noxious tryout word-of-mouth and press that few regular theatre-goers could have been unaware of its bad reputation or of its triumph. *42nd Street* had tryout troubles, but these were mild compared to the ballyhoo generated by its director's death on the show's opening day and a deluge of attendant gossip. In both cases, a lot of possibly otherwise disinterested people were impelled to go see what the fuss was all about.

Several, though not all, of these musicals had the additional pull of appealing to special-interest groups. *The Tap Dance Kid*, like *Dreamgirls*, called forth the black audience.

Kid fits the controversial mold precisely because it is the first musical story about a black middle (rather than ghetto) class family, and it has challenged blacks not to let such a landmark crumble.

No conclusion can be drawn from these examples, only a hypothesis: without a star draw or nearly unanimous rave reviews, the best chance of a new musical having a long run on Broadway today is for the show itself or elements connected with it to become as controversial as possible. It will be wonderful if Broadway's next new musical is an artistic and commercial triumph on its own merits. I doubt that it would hurt even such a show's prospects, however, if the out-of-town tryouts were noisily catastrophic; the content sexually, racially, intellectually and/or aesthetically challenging, and at least one performer does something quite scandalous.



No *Star Wars* this time for Mark Hamill (left) with Harry Groener

John Higgins talks to designer Tim O'Brien about his sets for the opera *Samson*, which opens at Covent Garden this week

Designs in black and white



O'Brien: No longer part of the ensemble

The last time Covent Garden staged Handel's oratorio *Samson*, a quarter of a century ago, there was a lengthy search for a designer. At last Lord Harewood, who was on the staff at the time, believed he had the right solution: He went into the office of the General Administrator, David Webster, and said, "I have the man, Jacob Epstein. The oratorio is after all in part about the persecution of the Jews. He would be ideal."

Webster paused. "Not a bad idea. But there is a problem. Yesterday I asked Oliver to do it and he's accepted. So the Royal Opera House had a production designed by Oliver Messel, who was very much in favour there at the time, in full rococo style. And Epstein took his place in the archives of ideas that might have been."

The new *Samson*, which opens on Wednesday, will bear no resemblance to the old one. Elijah Moshinsky, the producer, is hardly a man associated with the rococo style, nor indeed is his chosen designer, Timothy O'Brien. The staging will be in black and white, which, at the most basic level, represents the conflict in the work between light and darkness, between the Philistines' place in the sun and Samson's blindness. O'Brien's sets are based on what he calls "large architectural pieces - big black columns and great white half arches." *Samson*, he believes, is very much a work of the Age of Enlightenment, a descendant of those who created the Sheldonian Theatre, for example. "Our task was to put oratorio into action and to allow its themes and ideas to be worked out as a drama. To do this we had to devise something big and strong to give power to the stage."

Nevertheless, Handel is a baroque composer and this is the side emphasized when a director such as Franco Zeffirelli stages him. So are Moshinsky and O'Brien deliberately flying against the baroque tradition? According to O'Brien, no. "But we are doing the reverse of what is generally understood - by a baroque staging. We are doing it as we found it. I first sang in *Samson* when I was a schoolboy at Wellington. Since that time I neither saw it nor heard it until we started work on this Covent Garden production. On returning to it the first thing that struck me was the strength and vigour of the text (adapted from Milton's *Samson Agonistes*). Yes, of course, it is the work of a baroque composer, but it is once made one think of its strengths of the baroque not its frivolities. A few months ago in Salzburg I went into a Fischer-

von-Erlach church, and there it was majestic, rugged and masterful. The decorations came very much in second place. That is true baroque. Too many people, especially in this country, confuse it with the rococo."

But has Tim O'Brien, whose career as a designer goes back almost thirty years to the time when as a Cambridge undergraduate he produced the sets for a John Barton *Comedy of Errors*, ever worked in black and white before? "Not that I can recall. The answer, typically, is crisp but not categorical."

A great body of O'Brien's work for the stage was done for the Royal Shakespeare Company in a lengthy partnership with Tazewell Firth both at Stratford and at the Aldwych. "Under Peter Hall at the RSC designers were given a place, even a status, they had not had before. They were encouraged to be very much part of the ensemble, to be 'good citizens' if you like. But that's all in the past now. I don't say more feel part of the ensemble. It is the relationship with the director that counts."

And the director with whom O'Brien is most likely to be found working is Elijah Moshinsky who, when he was at Cambridge wrote the designer a fan letter after seeing Gorky's *Enemies* at the Aldwych. Moshinsky has collaborated with O'Brien on nine of the 19 operas for which he has provided the sets so far: those figures go up to ten and 20 when Verdi's *Les Vespri siciliani* is added to the list at the Geneva Opera next summer.

A partnership has all sorts of advantages, when it is not taken to excess. If you make it "exclusive" then there will be the danger that the air you breathe together will become less and less fresh. I'm glad that before going to Geneva I'll be tackling a play rather than an opera and with a different producer - the revival of *Old Times* due to go into the Haymarket later in the spring."

However, does it not seem that O'Brien is gradually moving away from his first love, the theatre, and into opera when the opportunities arise? "To some extent, yes. I feel that opera now has to be the first choice because it is where the designer can make the biggest contribution. The opera director for much of the time is dealing with repertory pieces so there must be a challenge to put the best and freshest images on stage. The other day Elijah was saying that in opera 80 per cent of the interpretation is visual. That is the magnitude of the challenge."

Pamela
Wide Theatre, Bracknell

Four-volume novels are no longer the best-sellers they were in 1740 when Samuel Richardson hit the jackpot with his story of Britain's first working-class heroine; and the first achievement of this Shared Experience version (by Giles Havergal and Fidelity Morgan) is to have condensed the whole thing from Mr Belville's interminable siege of the servant-girl's virginity to her prolonged mortifications as his wife - into a brisk two and a half hours.

The changes do not stop there. The book consists of Pamela's letters: a fact that arouses suspicion that she is laying on the pious rectitude as a means of holding out for the highest price, and which also casts the reader in the role of a voyeur observing a piece of slow-motion pornography. More important, the habit of writing, begun as the only free activity available to the captive heroine, gradually changes her into a compulsive author ("my story, surely, would furnish out a surprising kind of novel"), and converts her would-be seducer into her most ardent reader.

Nothing survives in the stage version to suggest that Pamela ever put pen to paper. Instead, the adapters supply a pastiche eighteenth-century prologue showing Pamela happily taking French and dancing lessons



Card hands: Robin Hooper (the director) and Stan Thomas (Mrs Belville) musing a card game

from her old mistress (Stan Thomas), and thread the entire action on Mr B's remorseful confessions after death.

"Virtue Rewarded" is Richardson's sub-title: this becomes "The Reform of a Rake" in the stage version, which leaves the impression that Miss Morgan - an authority on eighteenth-century women playwrights - has devised a text (complete with songs and scene-closing couplets) that might have been

written by one of her own "female wits". A work designed to be savoured in private has been opened up and restructured to withstand public exposure.

Mr Havergal brilliantly capitalizes on this in a production that makes the starting assumption that it has a good and important story to tell for people who would have no patience with the sentimental vapourizing of Richardson's heroine. The show takes the

form of final run-through, played in a mirror-backed rehearsal room with minimal props, and with only Pamela and Mr B in full costume. Other parts are read (reluctantly) by the supporting cast, who drop out to knit or smoke; and by the director (Robin Hooper) as a series of ogling neighbours and ogish guardians.

One advantage of this arrangement is that it enforces the maximum contrast between formal and informal behaviour; as when the opening rehearsal gossip gives way to Mr B's lament, in the stately Augustin period, over the garland-strewn coffin. Ferocious rows and comic surprises are vastly intensified by the economy of means: Pamela undresses and goes to bed, whereupon two screens fly apart to reveal the rapacious employer disguised as a drunken maid. The Wide Theatre, a beautiful coloured duplicate of the blacked out Cottesloe, is ideally suited to such effects.

Finally the presence of our own no-nonsense counterparts on stage acts as a continuous test of emotional truth. When it comes to male hypocrisy and the female demand for justice, Ian Reddington's Mr B and Choron Bourke's Pamela belong as much to our time as to Richardson's. This week the production is to be seen at the Gubenkian Theatre, Canterbury, before its move to the Bloomsbury in April.

Irving Wardle

Concerts

The man and his Mozart

ECO/Tate
Queen Elizabeth Hall

As if not to be outworn in this month's Amadeus marathon, the English Chamber Orchestra have set themselves up with two fine Mozarts: Mitsuko Uchida, who takes two piano concertos in hand soon, and, on Friday night, Jeffrey Tate, who turned to the symphonies.

As Covent Garden and EMI have realized, and not before time, when Mr Tate and Mozart get together, a very great deal is right with the world. The "Linz" and "Prague" symphonies, soon to be recorded, were both characterized by a developing continuity of thought, stimulated and tested by delicious details of phrasing.

Tate's is essentially a broad, warmly romantic approach. The "Linz" slow movement epitomized much of what seems most important to him: the cradling of two halves of a musical thought in one long arc of movement; the strength to be drawn from the "weakness" of *appoggiatura* or slurred grouping; the eloquent speaking out of the inner string parts.

I was a little less happy with the workings of this distinctive sense of stylistic well-being in the "Prague". With near-soporific tempi in the introduction and slow movement, Tate chose to take his cue, it seemed, from the flute's cooing into major-key ease, rather than from the part in the shuddering *Don Giovanni*-like harmonies of the opening.

But Richard Strauss's Oboe Concerto was, in the hands of Heinz Holliger, a long, late summer holiday of ideas. His intensely exuberant performance stimulated the band's own soloists, and virtually gave them two conductors.

Hilary Finch

Philharmonia/
Sawallisch
Festival Hall

Wolfgang Sawallisch came from Munich on Friday night to renew his long acquaintance with the Philharmonia Orchestra in the first of two concerts; he had another with a different programme yesterday.

In presenting us with *A Hero's Life*, as Richard Strauss conceived it, Dr Sawallisch offered a reminder that you

have only to scratch the surface to discover Don Juan close beneath, as he might have been if retribution had not caught up with him.

It was a performance both disciplined and recalcitrant, yet which happily declined to take itself too seriously. The hero in the music comforted himself with engaging swagger; his adversaries were never dangerous and the love scene had a certain gaudy Valentino character. The long violin solo was admirably played by Christopher Warren-Green, and the ending brought a sense of fulfilment.

Almost the last word in it belonged to Michael Thompson, who was making his last appearance after 10 years as the orchestra's gifted principal horn. He also began the concert with his suave-played solo phrase to start the Piano Concerto No 2 by Brahms, in which his cellist colleague Andrew Shulman brought further distinction to the blissful solo theme of the concerto's slow movement.

That leaves Daniel Barenboim's rather more questionable contribution at the piano. At first his imperious and often wayward approach seemed intended to disprove the accepted notion of a partnership with the orchestra rather than a competition. It remained a mannered, romantically effluent performance, however flexible as to dynamics and phrasing, and often more concerned with keyboard effects than the musical reasons for them.

Noël Goodwin

LPO/Wright
Festival Hall

It was a bumpy ride on Saturday night as the London Philharmonic under Brian Wright rollercoasted its way up Rossini's *Silken Ladder* and hurtled down the final perilous descent of Beethoven's Seventh Symphony. Not that this was an evening of interpretive or executive risk-taking - far from it. But once insecurity had set in, the evening hovered restlessly between caution and the cavalier. All that remained, it seemed, was to egg on conductor and players by generous applause whenever there was a suitable gap, and then to hope for the best.

Allan Schiller can only be

sympathised with, and Brian Wright commended for the respective nervous derailment and emergency rehabilitation in the first movement of Beethoven's Fifth Piano Concerto. And everything was sounding so safe: this was from the start very much a nuts and bolts performance, with every fixture, to begin with at least, firmly and purposefully in place. Every note and every trill told though early on rather too often as if to underpin an essentially less than stable construction rather than for any significant creative purposes. And when the construction cracked, nervous aggression and a certain coarsening of textures understandably took over.

Schiller's approach to the finale was one of several otherwise beguiling details in his performance: the cautious, meticulously placed *spiegato* fragments clung as if for nourishment to the sustaining horns, only to snap away into what was perhaps an inevitably brittle finale.

As if to play safe after the interval, Mr Wright conducted an exceptionally sturdy, plain-speaking Beethoven Seventh Symphony. He milked the first movement for considerable cumulative momentum, but thereafter none too subtle contrasts rather than a setting up of true conflict provided its rude energy. It was left to the earthy Bacchus of the finale to be roused by a full-bodied but decidedly non-alcoholic brew.

HF

Collegium Musicum
of London/Heltay
St John's

This was one of those regular bright spots on the choral calendar provided by the Collegium Musicum of London, Laszlo Heltay's crack team of amateur singers and professional instrumentalists. And it was made all the brighter by the first performance of a pieceably scaled to these resources: Jonathan Harvey's 20-minute cantata *The Path of Devotion*.

As the title implies, this is an essay in spiritual thought: Harvey's own note begins by boldly stating that it "is a purely mystical work". But it would be wrong to assume it is not also a very musical work. For Harvey, indeed, the path of contem-

any composition is very much the path of meditation, both leading to new, floating experiences of harmony such as he achieves here in processions of symmetrically constructed chords that guide the ear towards the final whole-tone hum.

The path, though, is not without its stumbling blocks. Harvey has gone for most of his text to the Maharishi Mahesh Yogi, and set great tracts of not very original material for 12 speaking voices. In these spoken sections he rings the changes with the voices taking part, with the intention that one should hear, so he said in his introductory talk, a single voice in different currents forever parting and combining. It is a nice idea, but it does not quite come off, partly because the 12 speakers would need a very great deal of rehearsal before they could begin to sound naturally like one. Computer synthesis would seem the obvious technique for this kind of multi-voiced speech.

But then there is also the problem that any mixing of music and speech encounters, that the media call on different ways of comprehending. Harvey's orchestral music, sometimes yearning in the manner of an early Maxwell Davies adagio and at other times quirkily rhythmic, is a lot more interesting than the Maharishi's text, and one rejoices in those moments of choral luminosity when the words disappear.

Paul Griffiths

● The winner of the Susan Smith Blackburn Prize, awarded annually to a woman playwright writing in the English language, will be announced on February 25. The winner will receive £2,500.

The short-list of 12 contains seven entries from the UK: *Tea in a China Cup* by Christina Reid; *Mrs Gargery*, by Helen Cooper; *Execution of Justice*, by Emily Mann; *Touch and Go*, by Debbie Horsfield; *Never in my Lifetime*, by Shirley Gee; *When I was a Girl, I Used to Scream and Shout*, by Sharran McDonald; and *Golden Girls*, by Louise Page. The four from the US are: *Permission from Children*, by Kathleen Cahill; *Wrens*, by Anne McGraw; *Moony*, by Cindy Lou Johnson; and *Under Statements*, by Susan Rivers. There is one contender from the Irish Republic: *Women in Arms*, by Elizabeth Burke-Kennedy.

Television

Lean times

"I am not sure that actors like me very much," said David Lean not at all regretfully. "I think they would say I am rather tough." At 76, he looked it, appraising Melvyn Bragg like a hungry bird momentarily concealing its talons.

That they were there was evident as he went through re-takes of a scene in his *A Passage to India*. Mr Bragg, perhaps overwhelmed by being permitted to participate in an intimacy hitherto off-limits, went overboard in chronicling Lean's perfectionism.

Lean first made his name as a supreme film cutter and editor. Last night's programme would have benefited from an attempt to emulate him. LWT's David Lean: A Life in Film was a more about the work than the man.

Lean explained how a two-hour roasting at the New York Critics' Circle after his 1970 film *Ryan's Daughter* had kept him from making a film for 14 years. Why he had endured it or what it was about *A Passage to India* that had compelled him back to the screen we did not discover.

That has been hailed as a masterpiece. Lean chose to attend the Californian rather than the New York premiere. "At worst," he said of *Ryan's Daughter*, "I made a mistake." But "it ran at the Empire for a year."

Dr Zhivago was the film that made him more money than the rest of his films put together. Sir Alec Guinness the actor who had appeared in more of his films than anyone else. It has

not always been a happy juxtaposition.

Sir Alec recalled arguments over how he should play the obsessive colonel in *Rumi*, for which he won an Oscar. It had not helped to find that Lean had wanted Charles Laughton. Lean's genius, he thought, lay in what he could see. He wanted every shot to be glorious. His imagination was "one you haven't catered for."

Differences have obviously been forgotten. "Clever old bugger," said Lean watching Sir Alec complete a take in *A Passage to India*.

Anglia began their third six-part adaptation of a P.D. James book, *Cover Her Face*, last night, dramatized by Robin Chapman and directed by John Davies. As slightly-surly Supt. Dalgleish, Roy Marsden is on form and, as the brassy eye-witness to the opening murder, Kim Thomson was excellent.

BBC's *The Unknown Soldier*, by Raymond Hitchcock, directed by Mike Vardy, on Sunday, was engaging. It was well acted, particularly by Ann Thornton, as a second world war widow helping in a military hospital, and Nicholas Clay as an amiably predatory Welsh officer.

The widow finds a substitute love in a non-speaking spinal case, believed by everyone to be a Scots officer but found by her to be a German. They perish together as she tries to save him from a flying bomb, convenient for the plot but not convincing.

Dennis Hackett

Dance

In torment

L'Arlesienne
Liverpool Empire

Peter Schaufuss has pulled it off again, with another addition to London Festival Ballet's repertory that should prove widely popular - but before I tell you about *L'Arlesienne* I must just say that in a less busy weekend I should have liked to write at length about Bruce Sansom's stylish and promising, if slightly tentative, debut as Bluebird in the Royal Ballet's *Sleeping Beauty* at Covent Garden on Friday. Doubtless there will be other opportunities soon to admire it.

Liverpool, where Festival Ballet gave the British premiere of Roland Petit's *L'Arlesienne* on Friday (I saw it on Saturday) must take priority. It is a work that shows to the full Petit's gift for catching atmosphere and character in dramatic dance.

Everyone knows Bizet's incidental music which provides the ballet's score, whether or not the title is familiar. It was composed for a play which Alphonse Daudet wrote in 1872, which provides the ballet with its theme. The young woman from Arles after whom it is named never actually appears; but the hero, Frédéric, cannot get her face out of his mind after something makes him remember her during his wedding to another girl. It drives him distracted and his tormented obsession eventually drives him to jump out of a window to his death.

For the leading man, this is a tremendous role, with a mounting hysteria as the driving force of solos that grow in power. The woman's role is in a way harder, because her sadness is quieter, gradually infecting and overcoming the happy pride of her wedding day and night. Luckily, Festival Ballet has in Mireille Bourgeois a dancer who not only matches its demands for sensitive and compelling performance, but already knows its nuances, having been previously a member of Petit's own Marseilles company.

The quiet eagerness, patience and reassurance she tries to offer her man, in spite of a complete inability to understand what is troubling him, make the perfect foil to

Schaufuss's own performance as Frédéric, while the supporting group of wedding guests try in vain to comfort her and to bring their friend to his senses.

But everything ultimately depends on the leading man, and Schaufuss has set a tremendous standard for other casts to follow. Physically it is a demanding virtuoso role, full of the huge, whirling tour de force in the final frenzied circuits of the empty stage before his headlong disappearance through the window. Equally important is the convincing emotional torment with which he fills it.

René Allio's setting evokes Van Gogh to suggest the hot Provençal climate in which these events happen, and the Bizet music, alertly played by Festival Ballet's orchestra under Graham Bond, variously underlines or provides an ironically glittering contrast to the action. As the centrepiece of a varied and attractive programme *L'Arlesienne* had a packed house full of enthusiasm, thoroughly deserved. Festival Ballet is in fine form.

John Percival

Helmsman
for a
wide
choice of
personal or
coin operated
lockers

HELMSMAN LOCKERS
Northern Way, Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk. Tel: (0224) 2812
Telex: 817359

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

No room for sleight of hand on PSBR

Economists have been living up to Keynes's view of their natural contrariness in the debate as to whether the Chancellor should be tightening budgetary policy. A half-decent excuse is that the question drags economics deep into the psychology of that small and unpredictable species of humankind known as currency market operators.

So it is being argued on the one hand that the Chancellor should tighten up in next month's Budget (reducing the public sector borrowing requirement for 1983-86 from the £7 billion planned in last year's little red Budget book) to reassure the markets as to his firmness of counter-inflationary purpose and thus support sterling. On the other hand, he is being told to take a leaf out of President Reagan's book and - while maintaining high interest rates for firm monetary control - increase his deficit to draw in funds from abroad and so put upward pressure on the pound.

The chief beneficiary of this diversity would seem to be Mr Nigel Lawson, who could disingenuously claim to be following unsolicited advice almost whatever he did. Unfortunately, however, the principle of divide and rule does not supply a formula for a successful budget so let us dig a little deeper into both arguments.

Tighter control

The first can be expanded as follows. Much of Mr Lawson's trouble stemmed from the general suspicion that he had "gone soft" - not only did his new medium-term strategy imply a very slow reduction in inflation, but in the present year public spending was grievously overshooting and the money numbers required more than a little explanation. Thus, so the argument goes, Mr Lawson must follow up his first signal of tighter financial control (higher interest rates and the declared intention to aim for the middle rather than the top of the monetary ranges) with evidence of a tougher budgetary position too.

The second argument continues like this. Mr Lawson's troubles stem largely from his determination to pursue a very different policy to that guiding the largest economy in the free world, thus grievously over-estimating Britain's economic independence. While America combines tight money with a loose budget, the Chancellor makes Britain's currency markets' palsy by striving to tighten his Budget and bring interest rates down.

Both seem to suggest the Chancellor did right to tighten monetary control. But there are City dissidents. Greenwell's *New Monetary Bulletin*, a useful antidote to hysteria, argues that monetary growth is not out of control, and that 14 per cent bank base rates were an excessive response. A research paper published today by Simon & Coates argues that all the money aggregates have been shown to predict inflation so poorly that a new signal is needed: a "unit costs" target, to give an accurate warning of inflationary developments.

Such an indicator would encapsulate many of the elements now closely watched by the Government, namely the exchange rate, commodity prices, wage increases and productivity. It is also true that monetary targets and inflationary success have not, to put it mildly, been very closely related: Simon & Coates points out that between 1980-81 and 1983-84 - the period of the first medium-term strategy - sterling M3 rose by 65 per cent, compared with an original central target of 34 per cent, while inflation tumbled in a spectacular and unforeseen fashion. But a

formal costs target would merely insert one more indicator into the Chancellor's overcrowded cockpit, without telling him what to do when the needles swing to red.

The present profusion of indicators is one reason why the markets suspect Mr Lawson's resolve, and why he had to buttress credibility by shifting his aim to the mid-points of his target ranges. The central question is: how can he achieve this new aim at least cost to Britain's immediate growth prospects?

Very crudely, the Chancellor can damp down monetary growth either by using interest rates to check private credit demand, or by acting directly to cut the public sector's demand for credit.

The first method was singularly unsuccessful in 1979-80, but the Bank of England believes monetary growth is becoming more sensitive to interest rates, which would suggest this straightforward method of monetary control; however, the Treasury also believes that the economic growth has become much more sensitive to interest rates, which is why it places such dependence on budgetary control.

But if the Government tries to use the budgetary weapon in present exchange-rate circumstances, it may still find itself obliged to keep up interest rates to defend the pound. For it has clearly changed its tune on sterling, so that a weak pound will now also be seen as a Government failure: what is more, tighter monetary targets combined with the inflationary pressures of a weaker pound would naturally tend to reduce the headroom for growth.

Thus some of those beaming in advice on the Chancellor are arguing that higher interest rates should be balanced by a looser budget. This, as Greenwell rightly says, would be over-caring the pudding. In today's markets, it would be purblind folly. What is true is that reducing the PSBR target might prove to be not only pointless but counter-productive, since the markets would interpret it as yet another desperate attempt to get interest rates down. This is not at all the same thing as saying that the Chancellor should not introduce a tough budget.

Worst mistake

For, note well, a PSBR of £7 billion would represent a dramatic tightening of the budgetary stance (from more than 3 per cent of national income this year to only 2 per cent in 1985-86). If, that is, it were achieved. And here lies the most important test of next month's Budget balance. For the final PSBR number whipped out of a hat by the Chancellor is subject to all kinds of fancy forecasting tricks. Last year, the Chancellor managed to produce a surprisingly small number, to which he was not able to keep. The worst mistake would be for him to try and repeat this trick and engineer the traditional Budget cut in interest rates.

The markets' suspicions have been aroused by the confusion of the past year. They will be looking for hard evidence that the Chancellor has made sufficient allowance for higher debt interest; that he is not depending on tax increases today's House of Commons is unlikely to endorse; that he has reassessed control over spending and budgeted for the fall-out from the coal strike; and that he is not over-dependent on devices for refinancing tax payments that distort the profile of the PSBR and make it harder to judge whether he is on target. They will, in short, be much more impressed by robust underlying arithmetic than by a fancy new number for the PSBR.

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

N Sea tax change prospect

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The Treasury is considering a Budget tax change which would boost North Sea development and help to prevent a rapid decline in oil revenues.

The issue is the tax treatment of incremental developments within existing North Sea fields. The oil companies have argued that the changes in corporation tax introduced in the last Budget, and most importantly, the phased abolition of investment allowances, are a disincentive to developing fields to their full potential.

The Department of Energy has completed a study examining the scale of this disincentive effect, and that is now in the hands of the Treasury.

The problem arises for North Sea fields which are past the point of petroleum revenue tax

"payback" - when cumulative income exceeds cumulative capital expenditure. After this point, under the present tax regime, incremental development of fields can be subject to a very high marginal rate of tax.

In his Budget last March, the Chancellor promised to review the tax on such developments.

One solution is to treat incremental developments, where possible, as separate field developments, and the Department of Energy has already begun to do that.

The other is to provide a tax change which removes the disincentive. In January, the UK Offshore Operators' Associ-

ation proposed a 25 per cent incremental investment allowance.

That, it is said, would boost recoverable reserves in the North Sea by a billion barrels, or around 8 per cent. The indications are that the Treasury is moving towards a tax change of this type, although probably not going as far as the UKOIA proposals.

The Government will not want to be seen to be helping out an already booming industry. However, the net cost to the Exchequer is small, and any boost to production would come through only after three or four years.

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

Friday's close and change on week	
FT 100	379.21 (+3.59)
FT 100	379.21 (+3.59)
FT 100	379.21 (+3.59)
FT 100	379.21 (+3.59)
FT 100	379.21 (+3.59)
FT 100	379.21 (+3.59)
FT 100	379.21 (+3.59)
FT 100	379.21 (+3.59)
FT 100	379.21 (+3.59)
FT 100	379.21 (+3.59)

GOLD

London fixing	£304.50pm-£304.00
Close	£304.50-£276.00
New York	£304.50

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interim: Ayer Hiram Tin, F and C Eurotrust, Fleet Holdings, Impulse Platinum, Finsale, Alexander Holdings, Scottish Eastern	
TOMORROW - Interim: Addison Communications, Cope, Allman, Elders XL, GT Asia Sterling Fund, Kwahu, Michael Page Partnership, Peachey, Finsale, Burmetox, Ernest Jones Jewellers, Meldrum Inv	
WEDNESDAY - Interim: New Cavendish Estates, Finsale, Rottmeyer Trust, Updown Investment, Watford Glass	
THURSDAY - Interim: DPCE Holdings, Ewart New Northern, William Jackson, Media Technology, Plessey (third quarter), Charles Sharpe, Tor Investment, Finsale, Adams and Gibson, Alex Corp SA, English and Dutch Investment, English and Scottish Investors (second interim), Metal Bulletin, Murray International Trust, Renown Inc, River and Mercantile	
FRIDAY - Interim: Don Bros, Bulet, Robert M Douglas, Wharfedale, Finsale, Alfa-Laval AB, Asea AB, Ault and Wiborg, Chamring	

GEC's £30m Yarrow bid to draw on cash mountain

By Richard Thomson

GEC, Britain's largest electronics group, has put in a bid estimated at £30 million for the Yarrow warship yard on Clyde-side, which is being sold by the Government.

The bid was lodged with Lazard Brothers, the merchant bank handling the sale for British Shipbuilders, last Friday before the offer period closed.

Lazard confirmed yesterday that there had been more than one bid for the yard. Trafalgar House, the construction to shipping group, is strongly tipped in the City as a rival bidder, but the company would not say whether it had put in an offer. Trafalgar House was to have made a statement on its interest in the sale last Friday, but in event it said nothing.

Mr John Hignett, managing director of Lazard, said that a statement would be made about the sale in a few weeks when the bids had been processed. Bidding for the smaller Hull Russell shipyard, which neither GEC

nor Trafalgar House is believed to be interested in, also closed last Friday with several submissions.

The move by GEC, headed by Lord Weinstock, is part of a policy to use up some of the company's £1.6 billion cash mountain. It will also expand GEC's involvement in marine defence where it already has significant interests.

The company supplies diesel engines, cable lighting, and sophisticated electronics to warships and submarines. It also supplies Stingray and Spearfish torpedoes to the Royal Navy.

Mr Peter Gillibrand, a GEC spokesman, said "building ships would be a logical extension of our business. A warship is simply part of a complete system much of which we already supply."

GEC hopes that the capacity to build warships will improve its ability to sell a package of less sophisticated weapons to



Lord Weinstock: marine defence interests

countries such as Egypt, which do not build their own. It is particularly interested in exporting non-nuclear submarines and torpedoes to foreign countries.

Although it has no plans to buy other shipyards, GEC would consider that if owing the

Yarrow yard proved 'worthwhile'.

Yarrow has orders for the Type 22 and the new Type 23 frigates, each worth about £100 million. With a workforce of 5,500 the yard made profits of £11.5 million last year on sales worth £99 million.

Yarrow, the company which owned the shipyard before it was nationalized at a cost of £6 million, dropped out of the bidding last week. It said it could not justify repurchasing the yard for five or six times the amount the Government had paid for it.

The Milford Docks Company has agreed to sell its dry docks subsidiary, Milford Haven Dry Dock Company, to Tower Maritime and trading under a lease arrangement as part of a plan to develop and expand the port's facilities. Milford Docks' trading position has continued to improve and the company expects a small improvement in its 1984 trading results on the substantial loss made the year before.

SE talks delay gilts paper

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

The Bank of England is hoping to publish definitive proposals on the future of the gilts market and invite applications from prospective participants within the next few weeks.

The Bank has digested comments on its discussion paper, issued last November, and has all but completed the final version. Reaction to the paper had to be in by January 19 and the final proposals are likely to be very similar to last year's.

The only remaining obstacle to publication is the Stock Exchange's deliberations on allowing outsiders to join the market. Participants in the

new-style gilts market will have to be members of the Stock Exchange, so until the Stock Exchange has come up with plans for admitting corporate members, there is little point in the Bank inviting applications.

Proposals on entry for outsiders are due to be presented to the full council of the Stock Exchange by its constitutional committee on March 5.

Stock Exchange members would still have to vote at some stage on changes to the constitution. But the Bank is likely to push ahead once the Stock Exchange has put forward its proposals.

The Bank intends to carry

out prudential supervision of participants in the future gilts market but is insisting on Stock Exchange membership to ensure adequate protection for investors.

Between 50 and 100 banks, brokers and other financial institutions have shown interest in becoming market-makers in government securities.

The Bank wants to ensure a liquid, active market in government stocks and participants will be obliged to offer a continuous two-way trade. But the Bank will face a tough task judging at what point the number of participants could lead to disorderly conditions.

LCE plans big sales drive in US

By Michael Prest, Financial Correspondent

The London Commodity Exchange is seeking a new full-time executive chairman to spearhead more determined efforts to market its services and strengthen its structure.

One of his first tasks will be to oversee the sales drive the LCE is planning for the US. New contracts, possibly including diamond futures, will be introduced.

Intensified competition from abroad, notably the US, a tougher regulatory environment, which has spawned the Association of Futures Brokers and Dealers, and the slump in some other contracts, particularly sugar and rubber, have led to the LCE's most intense self-examination in 40 years.

Many members believe the LCE needs to promote services as a single body rather than as a loose federation of separate markets, implying a bigger and stronger central secretariat.

The present chairman, Mr David Harcourt, aged 62, has held the post since 1978.

Apart from sugar and rubber, the LCE umbrella covers cocoa, coffee, wool and gas oil. One of the imperatives behind the LCE's cultivation of a more public image is the move next year to new purpose-built premises to be called Commodity Quay, near St Katherine's Dock.

Pao raises stakes in Wheelock battle

By Derek Harris

Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf, headed by the shipping magnate, Sir Y K Pao, has stepped into the takeover battle for Wheelock Marden, the property shipping and trading group with wide interests in Hong Kong.

Wharf's cash offer of HK \$2.23 billion (£260 million) is worth 10 per cent more than the bid made two days before by Tan Sri Khoo, a Chinese banking and hotels magnate based in Singapore. His bid was HK \$1.9 billion (£223 million).

Wharf will pay HK \$6.60 for each of the most traded but low voting "A" shares in Wheelock and 66 HK cents for each class "B" share. The "B" shares carry most of the votes. The Tan Sri Khoo offer was HK \$6 for class "A" shares and 60 HK cents for the class "B" equity.

There were suggestions subsequently in Hong Kong that another South East Asian businessman may be preparing a further counter bid worth about HK \$7 for the "A" shares.

Wardley, the merchant banking arm of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank which is advis-



Sir Y K Pao: offer 10% higher than Khoo bid

ing Wharf, said that Wharf already controlled 34 per cent of the voting rights in Wheelock. Tan Sri Khoo launched his bid for Wheelock with 13.5 per cent of the company's voting rights, acquired for HK \$158 million from Mr John L Marden, Wheelock's chairman.

Wardley said Wharf was aiming for not less than 90 per cent of Wheelock's stock. Wheelock "A" shares finished at close of trading at HK \$6.40 each and "B" shares at 65 cents each.

BT offers a new service

British Telecom today opens the door to its first commercial property venture, at 19 Stratford Place, just behind Oxford Street in London. A prestigious London address is offered to small businesses which become part of BT's Network Nine.

Stratford Place offices have access to all of BT's electronic telecommunications and postal services. Those joining the network will have to pay £480 plus VAT a year which will give them electronic mail, computing, telex and other services.

Leasing furnished offices will cost, for example, £800 a month for 150 sq ft, including secretarial and receptionist services.

Leasing furnished offices will cost, for example, £800 a month for 150 sq ft, including secretarial and receptionist services. The Ministry of Defence yesterday denied reports that it was putting pressure on British Aerospace to bid for Westland, the helicopter manufacturer. BAC said: "There are no definite proposals on this."

BET petition

British Electric Traction is petitioning for the winding up of London Leisure and Arts Centres, which controls Wembley Stadium. It wants to recoup the first £1 million instalment on a loan made to LLAC when it bought part of BET's stake in Wembley.

Chinese talks

Thorn EMI, has completed or is negotiating several technology-transfer agreements with China worth at least HK\$270 million (£30 million), the company's chairman, M Peter Laister, said after a five-day visit to China.

£241m saved

National Savings took in an estimated £241.5 million last month, bringing the total for the financial year so far to £2.6 billion. Another £400 million is needed to reach the £3 billion target by April.

US NOTEBOOK

Best is over for bond market

The bond markets are showing increasing signs that the best is over. The bond rally that began last June finished last November. Now prices are finding difficulty in holding up.

The short-term futures have peaked at 74 and by last Friday February had fallen below 72.

However, the short Treasury-bill, Eurodollar and certificate of deposit futures have been hit harder. They have shown marked declines from the late January peaks. Typical is the fall in the June Treasury-bills which peaked at 91.3 in late January and are now down to 91.3.

More and more evidence points to shares as the prime areas for financial assets this year.

This is supported by low inflation - January's wholesale price index was unchanged - and rising economic activity, stimulated by the flood of money growth the Federal Reserve has injected into the economic system since early November.

Money M1 has been growing at about 12 per cent a year since then and soon this will promote a faster rate of economic growth.

With such favourable costs and rising revenues, companies will do well this year.

The Administration's determination to undermine the strong dollar - underlined on Friday by a positive commitment on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr James Baker - will add to the tempo of money growth.

There can be no weakening of the dollar, in today's growing American economy, without a substantial acceleration of money growth, which will increase the demand for non-dollar currencies.

So far, intervention has been a failure.

Gold and silver have done quite well in holding up their dollar price in the face of the big rise in the dollar since October. All physical commodities futures have continued to hold up in dollar terms, despite the dollar's rise.

The Commodity Research Bureau Index of commodity futures prices was still at about 245 at the end of last week.

Therefore the outlook is this:

● The bond rally is dead. Short-term bond futures are now going to test 70. That price represents a 12 per cent yield, an important barrier but one that may soon be breached.

● The short-term fixed interest paper is falling in price, narrowing the advantageous position for Bonds that opened up after the Fed allowed the funds rate to collapse beginning in late September.

● Showers will continue their cyclical rally based on expanding multiples, improving investor psychology and prospects of still higher corporate profits.

● Commodities, including precious metals, (but excluding foods) are trying to do better and will be encouraged by any success that attends the efforts of the Administration and the Fed to break the dollar's upsurge.

Maxwell Newton

Two superb new office developments, Stuart House and Monkstone House, standing in the shadow of the 12th Century cathedral, are available in Peterborough at £9 a square foot, inclusive of rates, rents and services. Thomas Cook, TSB, Pearl and

GRAB THIS UNIQUE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

Lloyds Life are four of the many companies who've taken advantage of the office opportunities in Peterborough.

Peterborough is only 50 minutes by train from London; and housing, staff and leisure opportunities are excellent.

For your free complete guide to relocation, return the coupon, or call John Bouldin on Peterborough (0733) 68931.

DISCOVER THE PETERBOROUGH EFFECT. IT'S BEEN WORKING FOR CENTURIES.

To: John Bouldin, Peterborough Development Corporation, Touchill Close, City Road, Peterborough PE1 1UJ. Please send me your free complete guide to relocation.

Name _____ Position _____

Company _____

Address _____

Telephone _____

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	14%
Adam & Company	14%
Barchus	14%
BCCI	14%
Citibank Savings	12 1/2%
Comprehensive Credit	14%
Confidential Trust	14%
C. House & Co	14%
Lloyds Bank	14%
Midland Bank	14%
Nat Westminster	14%
TSB	14%
Williams & Glyn's	14%
Citibank NA	14%

* 7 day deposit on sum of \$50,000.
1% £2500 and over. 12%.

Stand-ins make light of England

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Melbourne

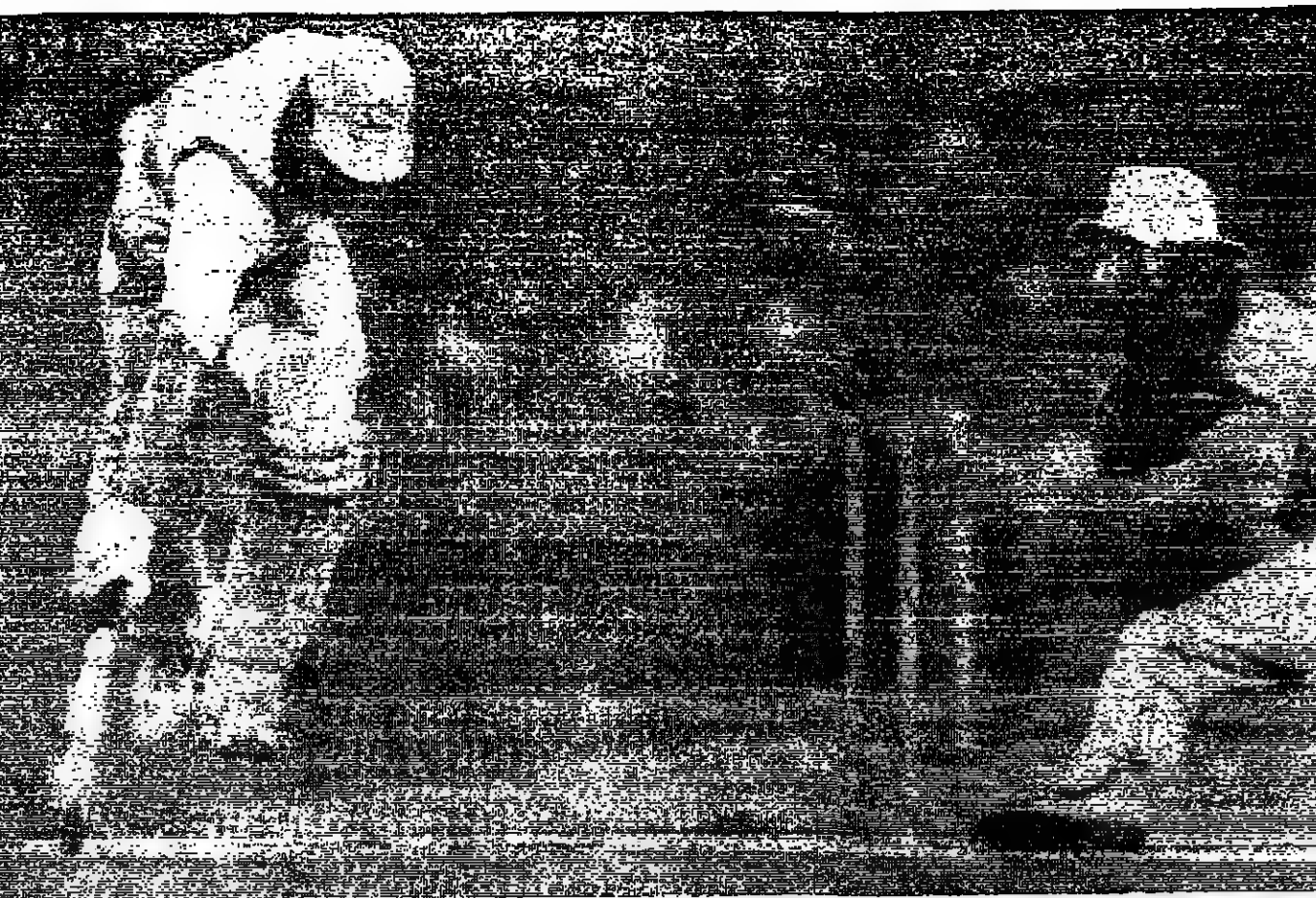
England were put firmly in their place by two young batsmen they had known little about here yesterday. Coming together when Australia needed 215, were 58 for three, Robbie Kerr, of Queensland, and Dean Jones, of Victoria, both aged 23, won for their team the opening match of the Benson and Hedges World Championships of Cricket with an unbroken partnership of 157 and 22 balls to spare.

They played wonderfully well, to the unbounded delight of 82,494 spectators most of whom have grown accustomed recently to seeing Australia losing to West Indies. Kerr, who made a lot of runs for Nottinghamshire second XI in 1983, has modelled himself, quite unmistakably, on Greg Chappell, and he could hardly have paid his mentor a nicer compliment than by batting as he did. Jones is more the rugged type of Australian. He, but not Kerr, has played Test cricket, and after this both may expect to be in England this summer.

Toreach the semi-finals of the competition, England will now have to beat India and Pakistan. They can have done their cause no good yesterday by leaving out Foster. The theory was that Foster is a "length" bowler and that "length" can be hit. In fact, of course, length is the basis of all good bowling, and quite apart from that, Foster finished the match by bowling much better than the best of England's faster bowlers.

In the event, Agnew's eight overs yesterday cost 59 runs and Cowan's 10 cost 52, although, to be fair to Cowan, he had certainly one very good and unlucky over. To make a place for Cowdrey, Dowdson went in first, and although that move was not a failure, Cowdrey was later out first ball and had little chance to excel in the field. It was all very disappointing, for England had twice looked to be in a winning position, once when Lamb and Gatting were batting, then when Australia lost their three most experienced batsmen, Wessels, Hughes and Border, within the space of a few balls.

But it would never do to carp when a victory creates such abundant pleasure as this one. The lights, equivalent in power to 36,000 60-watt bulbs, were as effective as those at Sydney, and everyone was sent home soon after 10 o'clock with fireworks transforming the night sky. Australia's cricket needed the victory at least as much as England's.



Lift off: bats and batsman are flying, but Jones is home safely

Before the match, Lester Ellis, who last week won for Australia a world boxing title, was driven round the ground on a lap of honour. Indeed, the preliminaries were not unlike those which preceded a prize fight. When the politicians had said their bit, they were given the boisterously mixed reception that used to be accorded to "Mr Moss De Yong, your official for this contest". It was all good part, and when Gower won the toss he was able to spare his side the need to bat under the lights by taking first knock.

In an opening partnership of 61 in 17 overs, Dowdson looked, if anything less like a batsman, than Fowler and pretty well kept pace with him. But then, in no time at all, and just as things were looking promising, England lost three wickets. Fowler made a firm return hit to McDermott, which stuck; Dowdson was caught at long leg, helping a short ball on its way; and Gower pulled another short ball to short midwicket, as casually as only he can.

Lamb and Gatting added 82 in 15 overs. Lamb playing with the utmost dash, but no sooner had a large total begun to seem as likely as a middling one, than Lamb, Cowdrey and Gatting

were out in quick succession. Lamb went to a running catch at deep midwicket, futility taken by Kerr. Cowdrey was leg-bow, aiming for the on-side; and Gatting forced Lawson firmly to short midwicket.

From 159 for three England had slumped to 166 for six, and even 211 seemed not too much after that. The Australian bowlers were all of medium pace or slightly above. Lawson bowled very well, as is now expected of him; the youngest, McDermott, had the best figures; the others worked hard. With Hogg, as well as Wood and Smith, the two opening batsmen, Australia's victory was the more notable. If Wood and Smith had been available it is perfectly possible that neither Kerr nor Jones would have played.

After the lights had been switched on and Wessels, by playing well, had given Kerr time to find his feet, Australia turned 57 for no wicket into 58 for three. Wessels was marvelously caught at slip by Gatting, hurrying himself far to his left; Hughes, cheered all the way to the wicket as an encouragement to him to forget an unhappy season, was at once involved in a nightmarish run out; and Border swept Marks's first ball

to Cowan, standing among the seagulls at deep square leg. Having hit Ellison into the covers, Hughes set off for a single, only to panic, like a rabbit in the headlights of a car. Gower at cover combined with Cowdrey at mid on to run him out.

It took Kerr and Jones a while to get used to the possibility of their winning the match for Australia. Once they had done so, they did all the right things. When Marks was taken off after conceding 12 in an over, Cowan, who replaced him, conceded nine. Although England were needing more than anything to take a wicket, Cowan had no slip when the first ball of this over was nicked for four.

Of all the bowlers in the match, only Lawson was more economical than Edmonds. Ellison also bowled well for England, and the nearer Australia got, the more desperately England threw themselves around the field. Although

unavailing, their effort lacked nothing in commitment. Their next match in the competition is against India in Sydney tomorrow week.

ENGLAND
G Fowler c and b McDermott 26
JP Dowdson c McCann b McDermott 27
D Lamb c and b Lawson 36
D Gatting c Alderman b O'Donnell 34
D Gower c and b McDermott 34
D Wessels c and b McDermott 20
D Hogg c and b Lawson 20
D Ellison not out 20
D Jones not out 20
Extras (10-12, 4-0-0-0) 214
Total (10-12, 4-0-0-0) 214
N G Cowdrey did not bat
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-67, 2-86, 3-77, 4-189, 5-211, 6-211, 7-211, 8-211, 9-211, 10-211, 11-211, 12-211, 13-211, 14-211, 15-211, 16-211, 17-211, 18-211, 19-211, 20-211, 21-211, 22-211, 23-211, 24-211, 25-211, 26-211, 27-211, 28-211, 29-211, 30-211, 31-211, 32-211, 33-211, 34-211, 35-211, 36-211, 37-211, 38-211, 39-211, 40-211, 41-211, 42-211, 43-211, 44-211, 45-211, 46-211, 47-211, 48-211, 49-211, 50-211, 51-211, 52-211, 53-211, 54-211, 55-211, 56-211, 57-211, 58-211, 59-211, 60-211, 61-211, 62-211, 63-211, 64-211, 65-211, 66-211, 67-211, 68-211, 69-211, 70-211, 71-211, 72-211, 73-211, 74-211, 75-211, 76-211, 77-211, 78-211, 79-211, 80-211, 81-211, 82-211, 83-211, 84-211, 85-211, 86-211, 87-211, 88-211, 89-211, 90-211, 91-211, 92-211, 93-211, 94-211, 95-211, 96-211, 97-211, 98-211, 99-211, 100-211, 101-211, 102-211, 103-211, 104-211, 105-211, 106-211, 107-211, 108-211, 109-211, 110-211, 111-211, 112-211, 113-211, 114-211, 115-211, 116-211, 117-211, 118-211, 119-211, 120-211, 121-211, 122-211, 123-211, 124-211, 125-211, 126-211, 127-211, 128-211, 129-211, 130-211, 131-211, 132-211, 133-211, 134-211, 135-211, 136-211, 137-211, 138-211, 139-211, 140-211, 141-211, 142-211, 143-211, 144-211, 145-211, 146-211, 147-211, 148-211, 149-211, 150-211, 151-211, 152-211, 153-211, 154-211, 155-211, 156-211, 157-211, 158-211, 159-211, 160-211, 161-211, 162-211, 163-211, 164-211, 165-211, 166-211, 167-211, 168-211, 169-211, 170-211, 171-211, 172-211, 173-211, 174-211, 175-211, 176-211, 177-211, 178-211, 179-211, 180-211, 181-211, 182-211, 183-211, 184-211, 185-211, 186-211, 187-211, 188-211, 189-211, 190-211, 191-211, 192-211, 193-211, 194-211, 195-211, 196-211, 197-211, 198-211, 199-211, 200-211, 201-211, 202-211, 203-211, 204-211, 205-211, 206-211, 207-211, 208-211, 209-211, 210-211, 211-211, 212-211, 213-211, 214-211, 215-211, 216-211, 217-211, 218-211, 219-211, 220-211, 221-211, 222-211, 223-211, 224-211, 225-211, 226-211, 227-211, 228-211, 229-211, 230-211, 231-211, 232-211, 233-211, 234-211, 235-211, 236-211, 237-211, 238-211, 239-211, 240-211, 241-211, 242-211, 243-211, 244-211, 245-211, 246-211, 247-211, 248-211, 249-211, 250-211, 251-211, 252-211, 253-211, 254-211, 255-211, 256-211, 257-211, 258-211, 259-211, 260-211, 261-211, 262-211, 263-211, 264-211, 265-211, 266-211, 267-211, 268-211, 269-211, 270-211, 271-211, 272-211, 273-211, 274-211, 275-211, 276-211, 277-211, 278-211, 279-211, 280-211, 281-211, 282-211, 283-211, 284-211, 285-211, 286-211, 287-211, 288-211, 289-211, 290-211, 291-211, 292-211, 293-211, 294-211, 295-211, 296-211, 297-211, 298-211, 299-211, 300-211, 301-211, 302-211, 303-211, 304-211, 305-211, 306-211, 307-211, 308-211, 309-211, 310-211, 311-211, 312-211, 313-211, 314-211, 315-211, 316-211, 317-211, 318-211, 319-211, 320-211, 321-211, 322-211, 323-211, 324-211, 325-211, 326-211, 327-211, 328-211, 329-211, 330-211, 331-211, 332-211, 333-211, 334-211, 335-211, 336-211, 337-211, 338-211, 339-211, 340-211, 341-211, 342-211, 343-211, 344-211, 345-211, 346-211, 347-211, 348-211, 349-211, 350-211, 351-211, 352-211, 353-211, 354-211, 355-211, 356-211, 357-211, 358-211, 359-211, 360-211, 361-211, 362-211, 363-211, 364-211, 365-211, 366-211, 367-211, 368-211, 369-211, 370-211, 371-211, 372-211, 373-211, 374-211, 375-211, 376-211, 377-211, 378-211, 379-211, 380-211, 381-211, 382-211, 383-211, 384-211, 385-211, 386-211, 387-211, 388-211, 389-211, 390-211, 391-211, 392-211, 393-211, 394-211, 395-211, 396-211, 397-211, 398-211, 399-211, 400-211, 401-211, 402-211, 403-211, 404-211, 405-211, 406-211, 407-211, 408-211, 409-211, 410-211, 411-211, 412-211, 413-211, 414-211, 415-211, 416-211, 417-211, 418-211, 419-211, 420-211, 421-211, 422-211, 423-211, 424-211, 425-211, 426-211, 427-211, 428-211, 429-211, 430-211, 431-211, 432-211, 433-211, 434-211, 435-211, 436-211, 437-211, 438-211, 439-211, 440-211, 441-211, 442-211, 443-211, 444-211, 445-211, 446-211, 447-211, 448-211, 449-211, 450-211, 451-211, 452-211, 453-211, 454-211, 455-211, 456-211, 457-211, 458-211, 459-211, 460-211, 461-211, 462-211, 463-211, 464-211, 465-211, 466-211, 467-211, 468-211, 469-211, 470-211, 471-211, 472-211, 473-211, 474-211, 475-211, 476-211, 477-211, 478-211, 479-211, 480-211, 481-211, 482-211, 483-211, 484-211, 485-211, 486-211, 487-211, 488-211, 489-211, 490-211, 491-211, 492-211, 493-211, 494-211, 495-211, 496-211, 497-211, 498-211, 499-211, 500-211, 501-211, 502-211, 503-211, 504-211, 505-211, 506-211, 507-211, 508-211, 509-211, 510-211, 511-211, 512-211, 513-211, 514-211, 515-211, 516-211, 517-211, 518-211, 519-211, 520-211, 521-211, 522-211, 523-211, 524-211, 525-211, 526-211, 527-211, 528-211, 529-211, 530-211, 531-211, 532-211, 533-211, 534-211, 535-211, 536-211, 537-211, 538-211, 539-211, 540-211, 541-211, 542-211, 543-211, 544-211, 545-211, 546-211, 547-211, 548-211, 549-211, 550-211, 551-211, 552-211, 553-211, 554-211, 555-211, 556-211, 557-211, 558-211, 559-211, 560-211, 561-211, 562-211, 563-211, 564-211, 565-211, 566-211, 567-211, 568-211, 569-211, 570-211, 571-211, 572-211, 573-211, 574-211, 575-211, 576-211, 577-211, 578-211, 579-211, 580-211, 581-211, 582-211, 583-211, 584-211, 585-211, 586-211, 587-211, 588-211, 589-211, 590-211, 591-211, 592-211, 593-211, 594-211, 595-211, 596-211, 597-211, 598-211, 599-211, 600-211, 601-211, 602-211, 603-211, 604-211, 605-211, 606-211, 607-211, 608-211, 609-211, 610-211, 611-211, 612-211, 613-211, 614-211, 615-211, 616-211, 617-211, 618-211, 619-211, 620-211, 621-211, 622-211, 623-211, 624-211, 625-211, 626-211, 627-211, 628-211, 629-211, 630-211, 631-211, 632-211, 633-211, 634-211, 635-211, 636-211, 637-211, 638-211, 639-211, 640-211, 641-211, 642-211, 643-211, 644-211, 645-211, 646-211, 647-211, 648-211, 649-211, 650-211, 651-211, 652-211, 653-211, 654-211, 655-211, 656-211, 657-211, 658-211, 659-211, 660-211, 661-211, 662-211, 663-211, 664-211, 665-211, 666-211, 667-211, 668-211, 669-211, 670-211, 671-211, 672-211, 673-211, 674-211, 675-211, 676-211, 677-211, 678-211, 679-211, 680-211, 681-211, 682-211, 683-211, 684-211, 685-211, 686-211, 687-211, 688-211, 689-211, 690-211, 691-211, 692-211, 693-211, 694-211, 695-211, 696-211, 697-211, 698-211, 699-211, 700-211, 701-211, 702-211, 703-211, 704-211, 705-211, 706-211, 707-211, 708-211, 709-211, 710-211, 711-211, 712-211, 713-211, 714-211, 715-211, 716-211, 717-211, 718-211, 719-211, 720-211, 721-211, 722-211, 723-211, 724-211, 725-211, 726-211, 727-211, 728-211, 729-211, 730-211, 731-211, 732-211, 733-211, 734-211, 735-211, 736-211, 737-211, 738-211, 739-211, 740-211, 741-211, 742-211, 743-211, 744-211, 745-211, 746-211, 747-211, 748-211, 749-211, 750-211, 751-211, 752-211, 753-211, 754-211, 755-211, 756-211, 757-211, 758-211, 759-211, 760-211, 761-211, 762-211, 763-211, 764-211, 765-211, 766-211, 767-211, 768-211, 769-211, 770-211, 771-211, 772-211, 773-211, 774-211, 775-211, 776-211, 777-211, 778-211, 779-211, 780-211, 781-211, 782-211, 783-211, 784-211, 785-211, 786-211, 787-211, 788-211, 789-211, 790-211, 791-211, 792-211, 793-211, 794-211, 795-211, 796-211, 797-211, 798-211, 799-211, 800-211, 801-211, 802-211, 803-211, 804-211, 805-211, 806-211, 807-211, 808-211, 809-211, 810-211, 811-211, 812-211, 813-211, 814-211, 815-211, 816-211, 817-211, 818-211, 819-211, 820-211, 821-211, 822-211, 823-211, 824-211, 825-211, 826-211, 827-211, 828-211, 829-211, 830-211, 831-211, 832-211, 833-211, 834-211, 835-211, 836-211, 837-211, 838-211, 839-211, 840-211, 841-211, 842-211, 843-211, 844-211, 845-211, 846-211, 847-211, 848-211, 849-211, 850-211, 851-211, 852-211, 853-211, 854-211, 855-211, 856-211, 857-211, 858-211, 859-211, 860-211, 861-211, 862-211, 863-211, 864-211, 865-211, 866-211, 867-211, 868-211, 869-211, 870-211, 871-211, 872-211, 873-211, 874-211, 875-211, 876-211, 877-211, 878-211, 879-211, 880-211, 881-211, 882-211, 883-211, 884-211, 885-211, 886-211, 887-211, 888-211, 889-211, 890-211, 891-211, 892-211, 893-211, 894-211, 895-211, 896-211, 897-211, 898-211, 899-211, 900-211, 901-211, 902-211, 903-211, 904-211, 905-211, 906-211, 907-211, 908-211, 909-211, 910-211, 911-211, 912-211, 913-211, 914-211, 915-211, 916-211, 917-211, 918-211, 919-211, 920-211, 921-211, 922-211, 923-211, 924-211, 925-211, 926-211, 927-211, 928-211, 929-211, 930-211, 931-211, 932-211, 933-211, 934-211, 935-211, 936-211, 937-211, 938-211, 939-211, 940-211, 941-211, 942-211, 943-211, 944-211, 945-211, 946-211, 947-211, 948-211, 949-211, 950-211, 951-211, 952-211, 953-211, 954-211, 955-211, 956-211, 957-211, 958-211, 959-211, 960-211, 961-211, 962-211, 963-211, 964-211, 965-211, 966-211, 967-211, 968-211, 969-211, 970-211, 971-211, 972-211, 973-211, 974-211, 975-211, 976-211, 977-211, 978-211, 979-211, 980-211, 981-211, 982-211, 983-211, 984-211, 985-211, 986-211, 987-211, 988-211, 989-211, 990-211, 991-211, 992-211, 993-211, 994-211, 995-211, 996-211, 997-211, 998-211, 999-211, 1000-211, 1001-211, 1002-211, 1003-211, 1004-211, 1005-211, 1006-211, 1007-211, 1008-211, 1009-211, 1010-211, 1011-211, 1012-211, 1013-211, 1014-211, 1015-211, 1016-211, 1017-211, 1018-211, 1019-211, 1020-211, 1021-211, 1022-211, 1023-211, 1024-211, 1025-211, 1026-211, 1027-211, 1028-211, 1029-211, 1030-211, 1031-211, 1032-211, 1033-211, 1034-211, 1035-211, 1036-211, 1037-211, 1038-211, 1039-211, 1040-211, 1041-211, 1042-211, 1043-211, 1044-211, 1045-211, 1046-211, 1047-211, 1048-211, 1049-211, 1050-211, 1051-211, 1052-211, 1053-211, 1054-211, 1055-211, 1056-211, 1057-211, 1058-211, 1059-211, 1060-211, 1061-211, 1062-211, 1063-211, 1064-211, 1065-211, 1066-211, 1067-211, 1068-211, 1069-211, 1070-211, 1071-211, 1072-211, 1073-211, 1074-211, 1075-211, 1076-211, 1077-211, 1078-211, 1079-211, 1080-211, 1081-211, 1082-211, 1083-211, 1084-211, 1085-211, 1086-211, 1087-211, 1088-211, 1089-211, 1090-211, 1091-211, 1092-211, 1093-211, 1094-211, 1095-211, 1096-211, 1097-211, 1098-211, 1099-211, 1100-211, 1101-211, 1102-211, 1103-211, 1104-211, 1105-211, 1106-211, 11



Miss Hardcastle: five events in fastest British time of the winter season

Girl who would swim the Atlantic to make a splash

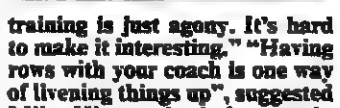
What extraordinary people swimmers are. Take Sarah Hardcastle, double medal winner at the Olympic Games last summer, and a redoubtable product of the Southern Synchrotron. On Saturday night, she contested not one but three finals. You would not expect an athlete to run in two 800-metre races and follow them with a quick 1,500 metres, but on Saturday, at the Godwin international short course meeting at Barnet Copt Hall, Miss Hardcastle did the swimmers' equivalent.

She was third in the 200 metres back, which isn't even one of her events, she cruised home in the 200 metres free, and then won the 400 metres individual medley by a street, and while she was at it, she set the fastest British time of the winter.

Swimmers like to argue that they are able to tackle so demanding a schedule because they are much fitter than athletes. Athletes will doubtless find a different reason, but it is hard to be as fit as a top swimmer. "Well, I do more in the school holidays," Miss Hardcastle said. "But I normally train about 25 hours a week."

Miss Hardcastle is now 15. This is a sport where the young excel. Perhaps it is only the hours of boredom in the training pool. "I do around 59 miles a week," she said. "But when I was training to a peak for the Olympics, I was doing about 70 miles."

"Yes, training can get very boring. You try to vary it, with different strokes and different aims. But at least half of



Simon Barnes

training is just agony. It's hard to make it interesting. "Having rows with your coach is one way of living things up," suggested Mike Higgs, who is her coach, and should know.

But the best bit about training is not training. "It's the winning I like. Of course. Training is interesting because I've been successful." But how can you find it in you to carry on when you are already the best? Miss Hardcastle was mildly shocked. "I'm not the best in the world. I'm the best in the country in my events, but I'm not the best in the world. I want to be, though. I want to win at the world championships in 1986. It's possible. At the rate I'm improving, it's certainly possible."

She has grown 10 inches in the past two years, and added half a stone of power since the Olympics. With legs of quite splendid length, she is well built indeed for the task. All it would take to reach this little ambition of being best in the world is a little work. Roughly speaking, about 1,850 hours of work before the world championships in 1986, or the equivalent of 77 full days and nights in the water. Or if you prefer it in miles, the answer is about 4,800, or rather more than swimming from London to New York. When these miles have all been swum, Miss Hardcastle will be, perhaps, the best in the world. And 17. Results page 20

CYCLO-CROSS

Fairy-tale for Thaler

From John Wilcockson, Munich

There was a fairy-tale ending to the World Championships when Klaus-Peter Thaler crowned his comeback to the sport three months ago by winning the professional title on an ice-bound circuit in the Olympia Park yesterday. The 35-year-old West German, who two years ago retired from racing to become the West Germans' national coach, earned his victory by skilful tactical riding on a course that was a succession of slippery descents and long climbs.

Thaler made his winning move on the longest, steepest drop down a snow-covered hillside to ward off desperate last-lap challenge by Adri Van der Poel, of the Netherlands, who is better known for his road-racing ability.

Thaler's win completed a remarkable double for the West German. On Saturday, Mike Kluge, a 22-

year-old rider from West Berlin, who is trained by Thaler, won the amateur championship.

On Saturday, the British senior national champion, Steve Douce, was delayed by a crash in the first mile, and although he regained a few places during the following hour of racing, he eventually finished 21st, well below his capabilities. Surprisingly, David Baker, aged 19, led Douce for much of the race and faded only on the last lap to finish 24th. So hard had Baker tried, that he collapsed after the finish.

PROFESSIONALS (20km): K. Thaler (wag) 1st (25m: 2. J. Spiller (wag) 2nd; 3. C. Micheli (Luz) 3rd; 4. J. Spiller (wag) 4th; 5. M. Kluge (wag) 5th; 6. J. Spiller (wag) 6th; 7. M. Kluge (wag) 7th; 8. J. Spiller (wag) 8th; 9. M. Kluge (wag) 9th; 10. J. Spiller (wag) 10th; 11. M. Kluge (wag) 11th; 12. J. Spiller (wag) 12th; 13. M. Kluge (wag) 13th; 14. J. Spiller (wag) 14th; 15. M. Kluge (wag) 15th; 16. J. Spiller (wag) 16th; 17. M. Kluge (wag) 17th; 18. J. Spiller (wag) 18th; 19. M. Kluge (wag) 19th; 20. J. Spiller (wag) 20th.

AMATEURS (20km): M. Kluge (wag) 1st; 2. J. Spiller (wag) 2nd; 3. C. Micheli (Luz) 3rd; 4. J. Spiller (wag) 4th; 5. M. Kluge (wag) 5th; 6. J. Spiller (wag) 6th; 7. M. Kluge (wag) 7th; 8. J. Spiller (wag) 8th; 9. M. Kluge (wag) 9th; 10. J. Spiller (wag) 10th; 11. M. Kluge (wag) 11th; 12. J. Spiller (wag) 12th; 13. M. Kluge (wag) 13th; 14. J. Spiller (wag) 14th; 15. M. Kluge (wag) 15th; 16. J. Spiller (wag) 16th; 17. M. Kluge (wag) 17th; 18. J. Spiller (wag) 18th; 19. M. Kluge (wag) 19th; 20. J. Spiller (wag) 20th.

RESULTS (20km): M. Kluge (wag) 1st; 2. J. Spiller (wag) 2nd; 3. C. Micheli (Luz) 3rd; 4. J. Spiller (wag) 4th; 5. M. Kluge (wag) 5th; 6. J. Spiller (wag) 6th; 7. M. Kluge (wag) 7th; 8. J. Spiller (wag) 8th; 9. M. Kluge (wag) 9th; 10. J. Spiller (wag) 10th; 11. M. Kluge (wag) 11th; 12. J. Spiller (wag) 12th; 13. M. Kluge (wag) 13th; 14. J. Spiller (wag) 14th; 15. M. Kluge (wag) 15th; 16. J. Spiller (wag) 16th; 17. M. Kluge (wag) 17th; 18. J. Spiller (wag) 18th; 19. M. Kluge (wag) 19th; 20. J. Spiller (wag) 20th.

RESULTS (20km): M. Kluge (wag) 1st; 2. J. Spiller (wag) 2nd; 3. C. Micheli (Luz) 3rd; 4. J. Spiller (wag) 4th; 5. M. Kluge (wag) 5th; 6. J. Spiller (wag) 6th; 7. M. Kluge (wag) 7th; 8. J. Spiller (wag) 8th; 9. M. Kluge (wag) 9th; 10. J. Spiller (wag) 10th; 11. M. Kluge (wag) 11th; 12. J. Spiller (wag) 12th; 13. M. Kluge (wag) 13th; 14. J. Spiller (wag) 14th; 15. M. Kluge (wag) 15th; 16. J. Spiller (wag) 16th; 17. M. Kluge (wag) 17th; 18. J. Spiller (wag) 18th; 19. M. Kluge (wag) 19th; 20. J. Spiller (wag) 20th.

Crowd unhappy as judges pick Bramble

Reno, Nevada (AP) — Livingstone Bramble beat Ray Mancini on a close but unanimous 5-round decision to retain the World Boxing Association lightweight title yesterday.

Bramble won the title last year when he stopped Mancini in the fourteenth round, and most of the crowd of 11,758 last night thought that Mancini had regained it. But the three judges disagreed, much to the displeasure of the crowd, who booed the decision.

But twice the referee had summoned the doctor to examine Mancini's face. Both times the official had Mancini continue. After his defeat, Mancini said he did not know whether he would continue to box.

Bramble has drawn the warmth of the crowd when he entered the ring with a skull and crossbones and the words "Bramble again" on his trunks.

"When Livingstone Bramble loses, he's finished," Bramble said. He feels he has not gained the respect he deserves from the public and press. "He's not an all-American boy like Ray Mancini," Bramble added.

Seisenbacher has a firm grip on the gold

By Philip Nickson

Predictably, Peter Seisenbacher, the Austrian Olympic judo champion, took the gold medal in the middleweight category in the Letts Scottish Open championships at the Meadowbank Stadium, Edinburgh, on Saturday, but not before receiving a nasty shock from England's 21-year-old Ray Stevens, and Scotland's 20-year-old Martin McSorley.

After two minutes of the final, Stevens confidently rolled the Olympic champion into the classic armlock position. Seisenbacher needed all his experience and strength to escape, but, once free, went on to throw and armlock Stevens decisively.

Seisenbacher was visibly shaken by what was his second surprise of the day, for earlier he had been knocked down by McSorley for a small score and only won in the last desperate minute with another armlock.

RESULTS (Middleweight): M. Kluge (wag) 1st; 2. J. Spiller (wag) 2nd; 3. C. Micheli (Luz) 3rd; 4. J. Spiller (wag) 4th; 5. M. Kluge (wag) 5th; 6. J. Spiller (wag) 6th; 7. M. Kluge (wag) 7th; 8. J. Spiller (wag) 8th; 9. M. Kluge (wag) 9th; 10. J. Spiller (wag) 10th; 11. M. Kluge (wag) 11th; 12. J. Spiller (wag) 12th; 13. M. Kluge (wag) 13th; 14. J. Spiller (wag) 14th; 15. M. Kluge (wag) 15th; 16. J. Spiller (wag) 16th; 17. M. Kluge (wag) 17th; 18. J. Spiller (wag) 18th; 19. M. Kluge (wag) 19th; 20. J. Spiller (wag) 20th.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE (University of London)

SECRETARY

is required to work with the Postgraduate Sub-Dean and the Clinical Tutor. The post requires initiative, organisational skills, ability to work on one's own, and offers considerable contact with medical staff and students. Typing essential, shorthand desirable. Salary on Scale 53,384 - 58,458 plus £1,255 London Allowance. 33 days leave including customary and public days. Annual season ticket on scheme. Further particulars and application forms available from School Office, R.F.H.S.M., Rowland Hill Street, London, NW3 2PF or telephone 01-794 0500 extn 4262. Please quote reference PG/S. Closing date 4 March 1985.

CALLING ALL COLLEGE LEANERS/2nd JEBBERS W1

We need a creative, well educated, highly motivated person to work for a demanding Editor of a publishing co. in a fast-paced, exciting, and profitable environment. If you are outgoing, well spoken, flexible and down to earth with all the above qualities, please ring us now.

JOAN TREE AGENCY

01-499 4045
25 South Molton Street W1

LOSS ADJUSTERS

Loss Adjusters require to work for a leading and established insurance company in a small, busy, friendly office in a central London location. Salary in excess of £10,000 - must have previous experience in the field. Please apply to the Personnel Director at the above address.

ADVERTISING T.V. PRODUCTION

Team of 4 to 6, to assist on a variety of advertising production work. Must have experience in the field. Salary in excess of £10,000 - must have previous experience in the field. Please apply to the Personnel Director at the above address.

OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY

in a leading and established insurance company in a small, busy, friendly office in a central London location. Salary in excess of £10,000 - must have previous experience in the field. Please apply to the Personnel Director at the above address.

SECRETARY/DEMONSTRATOR

in a leading and established insurance company in a small, busy, friendly office in a central London location. Salary in excess of £10,000 - must have previous experience in the field. Please apply to the Personnel Director at the above address.

TELEPHONE/RECEPTIONIST

in a leading and established insurance company in a small, busy, friendly office in a central London location. Salary in excess of £10,000 - must have previous experience in the field. Please apply to the Personnel Director at the above address.

TELEPHONE/RECEPTIONIST

in a leading and established insurance company in a small, busy, friendly office in a central London location. Salary in excess of £10,000 - must have previous experience in the field. Please apply to the Personnel Director at the above address.

TELEPHONE/RECEPTIONIST

in a leading and established insurance company in a small, busy, friendly office in a central London location. Salary in excess of £10,000 - must have previous experience in the field. Please apply to the Personnel Director at the above address.

TELEPHONE/RECEPTIONIST

in a leading and established insurance company in a small, busy, friendly office in a central London location. Salary in excess of £10,000 - must have previous experience in the field. Please apply to the Personnel Director at the above address.

TELEPHONE/RECEPTIONIST

in a leading and established insurance company in a small, busy, friendly office in a central London location. Salary in excess of £10,000 - must have previous experience in the field. Please apply to the Personnel Director at the above address.

TELEPHONE/RECEPTIONIST

in a leading and established insurance company in a small, busy, friendly office in a central London location. Salary in excess of £10,000 - must have previous experience in the field. Please apply to the Personnel Director at the above address.

Super Sees

PERSONNEL £7,500
If you are well educated very smart and interested in and good with people, this is an opportunity where your secretarial and W.P. skills will be your passport to success. You'll need a strong mature personality as you deal with all sorts of people right up to the most senior level.

TRAINING COURSES £7,200
Although you'll need secretarial and W.P. skills this is a job for someone prepared to leave the keyboard for occasional training courses away from home.

A mature personality is essential as you will liaise constantly at all levels. An unusual chance for someone wishing to combine secretarial work with plenty of admin.

STELLA FISHER
WORD PROCESSING DIVISION

Sprechen sie Deutsch?
If you're looking for your first or second job, this major American bank in the City needs a bright, flexible Secretary for its central European Department. Your duties will be varied, and include travel arrangements, dealing with visitors and telephone work. Good knowledge of German and Spanish or French essential. Salary £7,000 plus good benefits.

Please ring 582 3535
Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

Exciting Opportunities for College Leavers
£6,800+

Bright young Secretaries required in the following fields: Property / Oil / Marketing / Design / Arts. You should have good secretarial skills, education to O level standard or above, an enthusiastic outgoing personality and be of assertive appearance. If you would like to learn more, please telephone us, Graham Yates Consultants, 25 Old Bond St, London, W1 0EJ 483 5787.

MAYFAIR FIRM OF CHARTERED SURVEYORS
requires ALDHO SECRETARY with excellent typing skills and legal knowledge. Salary £7,100. Call 629 6604, Ext 213

INTERNATIONAL FLAVOUR
Local travel organisation with superb offices near Piccadilly. The National Flavour Co. is an exciting opportunity for a young, enthusiastic, energetic, and motivated person to join a team of experienced staff. Salary £7,000 plus good benefits.

START AT THE TOP
£9,000. A.L.E. a leading international company is seeking a young, enthusiastic, energetic, and motivated person to join a team of experienced staff. Salary £9,000 plus good benefits.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
£6,500. A leading international company is seeking a young, enthusiastic, energetic, and motivated person to join a team of experienced staff. Salary £6,500 plus good benefits.

ST JAMES'S PATENT
requires a young, enthusiastic, energetic, and motivated person to join a team of experienced staff. Salary £7,000 plus good benefits.

TELEPHONE/RECEPTIONIST
£6,500. A leading international company is seeking a young, enthusiastic, energetic, and motivated person to join a team of experienced staff. Salary £6,500 plus good benefits.

MARKETING SECRETARY
£6,500. A leading international company is seeking a young, enthusiastic, energetic, and motivated person to join a team of experienced staff. Salary £6,500 plus good benefits.

SECRETARY WITH GOOD EDUCATION
£6,500. A leading international company is seeking a young, enthusiastic, energetic, and motivated person to join a team of experienced staff. Salary £6,500 plus good benefits.

WE'VE A SELECTION OF SECRETARIES
£6,500. A leading international company is seeking a young, enthusiastic, energetic, and motivated person to join a team of experienced staff. Salary £6,500 plus good benefits.

NUMERATE SECRETARY
£6,500. A leading international company is seeking a young, enthusiastic, energetic, and motivated person to join a team of experienced staff. Salary £6,500 plus good benefits.

INTERESTED IN THE ARTS?
£6,500. A leading international company is seeking a young, enthusiastic, energetic, and motivated person to join a team of experienced staff. Salary £6,500 plus good benefits.

CO-ORDINATOR
£6,500. A leading international company is seeking a young, enthusiastic, energetic, and motivated person to join a team of experienced staff. Salary £6,500 plus good benefits.

SECRETARY/DEMONSTRATOR
£6,500. A leading international company is seeking a young, enthusiastic, energetic, and motivated person to join a team of experienced staff. Salary £6,500 plus good benefits.

TELEPHONE/RECEPTIONIST
£6,500. A leading international company is seeking a young, enthusiastic, energetic, and motivated person to join a team of experienced staff. Salary £6,500 plus good benefits.

TELEPHONE/RECEPTIONIST
£6,500. A leading international company is seeking a young, enthusiastic, energetic, and motivated person to join a team of experienced staff. Salary £6,500 plus good benefits.

TELEPHONE/RECEPTIONIST
£6,500. A leading international company is seeking a young, enthusiastic, energetic, and motivated person to join a team of experienced staff. Salary £6,500 plus good benefits.

TELEPHONE/RECEPTIONIST
£6,500. A leading international company is seeking a young, enthusiastic, energetic, and motivated person to join a team of experienced staff. Salary £6,500 plus good benefits.

TELEPHONE/RECEPTIONIST
£6,500. A leading international company is seeking a young, enthusiastic, energetic, and motivated person to join a team of experienced staff. Salary £6,500 plus good benefits.

TELEPHONE/RECEPTIONIST
£6,500. A leading international company is seeking a young, enthusiastic, energetic, and motivated person to join a team of experienced staff. Salary £6,500 plus good benefits.

TELEPHONE/RECEPTIONIST
£6,500. A leading international company is seeking a young, enthusiastic, energetic, and motivated person to join a team of experienced staff. Salary £6,500 plus good benefits.

TELEPHONE/RECEPTIONIST
£6,500. A leading international company is seeking a young, enthusiastic, energetic, and motivated person to join a team of experienced staff. Salary £6,500 plus good benefits.

TELEPHONE/RECEPTIONIST
£6,500. A leading international company is seeking a young, enthusiastic, energetic, and motivated person to join a team of experienced staff. Salary £6,500 plus good benefits.

TELEPHONE/RECEPTIONIST
£6,500. A leading international company is seeking a young, enthusiastic, energetic, and motivated person to join a team of experienced staff. Salary £6,500 plus good benefits.

TELEPHONE/RECEPTIONIST
£6,500. A leading international company is seeking a young, enthusiastic, energetic, and motivated person to join a team of experienced staff. Salary £6,500 plus good benefits.

TELEPHONE/RECEPTIONIST
£6,500. A leading international company is seeking a young, enthusiastic, energetic, and motivated person to join a team of experienced staff. Salary £6,500 plus good benefits.

TELEPHONE/RECEPTIONIST
£6,500. A leading international company is seeking a young, enthusiastic, energetic, and motivated person to join a team of experienced staff. Salary £6,500 plus good benefits.

TELEPHONE/RECEPTIONIST
£6,500. A leading international company is seeking a young, enthusiastic, energetic, and motivated person to join a team of experienced staff. Salary £6,500 plus good benefits.

TELEPHONE/RECEPTIONIST
£6,500. A leading international company is seeking a young, enthusiastic, energetic, and motivated person to join a team of experienced staff. Salary £6,500 plus good benefits.

TELEPHONE/RECEPTIONIST
£6,500. A leading international company is seeking a young, enthusiastic, energetic, and motivated person to join a team of experienced staff. Salary £6,500 plus good benefits.

TELEPHONE/RECEPTIONIST
£6,500. A leading international company is seeking a young, enthusiastic, energetic, and motivated person to join a team of experienced staff. Salary £6,500 plus good benefits.

TELEPHONE/RECEPTIONIST
£6,500. A leading international company is seeking a young, enthusiastic, energetic, and motivated person to join a team of experienced staff. Salary £6,500 plus good benefits.

TELEPHONE/RECEPTIONIST
£6,500. A leading international company is seeking a young, enthusiastic, energetic, and motivated person to join a team of experienced staff. Salary £6,500 plus good benefits.

TELEPHONE/RECEPTIONIST
£6,500. A leading international company is seeking a young, enthusiastic, energetic, and motivated person to join a team of experienced staff. Salary £6,500 plus good benefits.

OIL AND GAS CONSULTANTS SUTTON, SURREY

A vacancy has arisen for a **SECRETARY - PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT**

Will be working as part of a small friendly team. Good typing skills are essential as there is a high volume of administrative typing. Word Processing experience would be advantageous but full training will be given. Personnel or related experience is desirable. The successful applicant must be prepared to work under pressure and on own initiative.

Age 24-35. Salary £7,300. Benefits include free health insurance and Sports & Social Club.

Please telephone Mrs H. Shannon on 071-643 3343.

GLOBAL ENGINEERING LIMITED

PART-TIME COMPETENT SECRETARY
with excellent skills.

5 day week, mornings only for W1 Property Developer. Must be willing to work alone. Salary negotiable, 25-35 years.

Page 01-486 4192

HISTORIC NEWSPAPER GALLERY
in Central London. Requires a **JUNIOR ASSISTANT**

with administrative skills and secretarial qualifications. Must be a very busy office. Age 17-21. Salary £5,000. Write to Cathy Fitzgerald, 48 The Market, Central London, WC2E 8RF.

FOR PROSPECTS of a leading international company is seeking a young, enthusiastic, energetic, and motivated person to join a team of experienced staff. Salary £7,000 plus good benefits.

INTERNATIONAL FLAVOUR
Local travel organisation with superb offices near Piccadilly. The National Flavour Co. is an exciting opportunity for a young, enthusiastic, energetic, and motivated person to join a team of experienced staff. Salary £7,000 plus good benefits.

START AT THE TOP
£9,000. A.L.E. a leading international company is seeking a young, enthusiastic, energetic, and motivated person to join a team of experienced staff. Salary £9,000 plus good benefits.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
£6,500. A leading international company is seeking a young, enthusiastic, energetic, and motivated person to join a team of experienced staff. Salary £6,500 plus good benefits.

ST JAMES'S PATENT
requires a young, enthusiastic, energetic, and motivated person to join a team of experienced staff. Salary £7,000 plus good benefits.

TELEPHONE/RECEPTIONIST
£6,500. A leading international company is seeking a young, enthusiastic, energetic, and motivated person to join a team of experienced staff. Salary £6,500 plus good benefits.

MARKETING SECRETARY
£6,500. A leading international company is seeking a young, enthusiastic, energetic, and motivated person to join a team of experienced staff. Salary £6,500 plus good benefits.

SECRETARY WITH GOOD EDUCATION
£6,500. A leading international company is seeking a young, enthusiastic, energetic, and motivated person to join a team of experienced staff. Salary £6,500 plus good benefits.

WE'VE A SELECTION OF SECRETARIES
£6,500. A leading international company is seeking a young, enthusiastic, energetic, and motivated person to join a team of experienced staff. Salary £6,500 plus good benefits.

NUMERATE SECRETARY
£6,500. A leading international company is seeking a young, enthusiastic, energetic, and motivated person to join a team of experienced staff. Salary £6,500 plus good benefits.

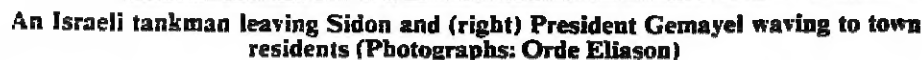
INTERESTED IN THE ARTS?
£6,500. A leading international company is seeking a young, enthusiastic, energetic, and motivated person to join a team of experienced staff. Salary £6,500 plus good benefits.

CO-ORDINATOR
£6,500. A leading international company is seeking a young

Educational

هكذا من الاعلى

Heady talk of justice, then a dawning suspicion



Miners call conference as talks fail

An Israeli soldier telephones home

Israeli relief, page 5

A Lebanese on his way to the new front

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

**The Solution
of Saturday's
Prize Puzzle
No 16,663
will appear
next Saturday**

[illegible]